

## Jakarta ammunition dump explodes

JAKARTA, Indonesia (AP) — An ammunition warehouse containing tons of bombs, grenades and bullets exploded on Monday night, sending a massive fireball into the sky and scattering shrapnel in all directions. The incident occurred around 9.30 p.m. (1430 GMT) and sent villagers scattering from their homes in panic. Scores of homes collapsed, while windows shattered and doors flew off their hinges. No casualties were reported in the initial confusion, but officials said scores of people were injured. Windows and doors were destroyed at a public hospital, about 1.5 kilometres away, and scores of patients were rushed out to escape falling pieces of building and glass. Some were rolled out in their hospital beds and some in wheelchairs to safer areas out in the open. People jammed the streets outside the hospital, looking for safety.

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## King honours French official

PARIS (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein conferred upon Elysee Palace Secretary General Jean Louis with the Al Kawkab Medal of the First Order in appreciation of his role in promoting the ties of friendship between Jordan and France. The medal was presented to Mr. Louis by Jordanian ambassador to France Hani Al Khasawneh at a special ceremony held at the embassy. Mr. Louis expressed his pride in being receiving the honour and hailed the ties of friendship between His Majesty King Hussein and French President Francois Mitterrand and between the peoples of Jordan and France.

## FAO urges urgent aid for Ethiopia

ROME (AP) — The head of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) on Monday called for urgent food contributions to famine-stricken Ethiopia and other African countries. The situation in Ethiopia, where six million to seven million people are affected, is "particularly striking," Edouard Saouma said. He cited reports of thousands of starving, destitute people seeking aid at relief camps where there was nothing left to distribute.

## Japan urges Iran, Iraq to end attacks

KUWAIT (R) — Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe was quoted Monday as saying he had urged Iran and Iraq not to attack commercial shipping in the Gulf. "I have urged both parties in the conflict (Iran and Iraq) to exercise self-restraint and not to attack commercial shipping in the Gulf," he was quoted as telling the English-language Kuwait Times in an interview.

## Liberian ship runs aground near Oman

MUSCAT (R) — An 11,045 gross ton Liberian-registered cargo ship, the Florida, punctured its hull after running aground on an uninhabited island off southern Oman on Saturday night. Omani coast guard officials said Monday. The officials said the 26 crew members of the Greek-owned vessel, which had been travelling in ballast from the Saudi Arabian Red Sea port of Jeddah to Karachi in Pakistan, were safe.

## IRA blamed for Londonderry attacks

LONDONDERRY (AP) — Guerrillas ambushed a British army patrol in Londonderry early Monday and bombed a car showroom in the border town of Newry, police reported. A police spokesman said the snipers opened up on the patrol as it moved through the staunchly Roman Catholic bogside district of Londonderry. No casualties were reported. Police blamed the outlawed Irish Republican Army (IRA) for the attacks.

## Pakistan accuses Afghans of bombing

ISLAMABAD (R) — Pakistan said two Afghan jets bombed a Pakistani border village Monday, killing four people and wounding five. A government statement said the jets dropped four bombs on Arandu in the Chitral sector of the North-West Frontier Province.

# King to visit Egypt to continue dialogue

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein has disclosed that he intends to visit Egypt soon to continue the dialogue with President Hosni Mubarak on all issues of concern to the Arab World, saying that the decision to restore ties with Cairo was needed and timely to end the paralysis in joint Arab action.

In an interview with the London-based Asharq Al Awsat Arabic daily, the King also disclosed that Jordan had agreed to attend an extraordinary Arab summit for which Morocco has called to discuss the issue of restoring ties with Egypt. The interview was conducted for the newspaper in Amman last week by its editor-in-chief, Mr. Irfan Nizamuddin.

The King said that no time for his planned visit to Egypt has been fixed yet, but that it would take place soon. "Egypt and Jordan have identical positions on the Palestinian problem," the King said. "Egypt has regained its occupied territory. But she feels, as we do, that there is a great need to move on to a new stage of joint action. The equation for a comprehensive solution is there — U.N. Resolution 242."

There are problems of course that have to be tackled. But it is necessary to continue the search

that the United States is able to act as a fair arbitrator," he said.

"An international peace conference is the only remaining means and we are stressing the need for it," he said.

King Hussein said that the present composition of the Israeli government is a strange one, and that the recent Israeli elections reflected a negative indicator, represented in the victory of extremists of the elections.

This situation, King Hussein added, is similar to a game of musical chairs between the present prime minister of Israel and his successor.

In answer to a question about the recent visit by U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger to Jordan, King Hussein said the visit was useful because the "discussions were frank and took place in an atmosphere of frankness."

However, the King added, "we have to work for crystallising a position that commensurates with what we believe in."

Replying to a question about the effect of President Ronald Reagan's winning or losing the U.S. elections on the relations between the U.S. and Jordan, King Hussein said that he was not optimistic about the results of any procedures or policies Mr. Reagan might adopt.

Democratic contender Walter Mondale might win the elections, King Hussein said, "though there are no signs calling for optimism, and I am sure that we will clash

with them (the Democrats) if they come to power, particularly if they abide by their undertaking to the American electorate concerning the occupied Arab city of Jerusalem." The clash will be a real one and will have its very grave impacts and dimensions.

There are other dimensions to the issue, King Hussein said adding that there might be a meeting between the two superpowers on the Middle East issue.

The Soviet Union has introduced a new initiative for holding an international peace conference and there might be a tendency to restrict the subject to these two countries, the Soviet Union and America, King Hussein said.

"We may not have the right to propose that the international conference be held at a larger scale to include the U.N. Security Council member states," the King added.

On Arab aid and commitments towards Jordan, the King said Jordan's relations with Saudi Arabia were excellent and that Saudi Arabia has always fulfilled its commitments towards Jordan and other Arab brethren. Referring to financial support Jordan was to receive under resolution adopted at the 1978 Arab summit, the King said, Algeria supported the Kingdom for one year while Libya did not fulfil any part of its commitment.

(Continued on page 4)

## Howe, Peres discuss Lebanon

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe conferred with Prime Minister Shimon Peres on Monday about plans for an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon and a format for Middle East peace talks, Israeli officials said.

During the one-hour session, Mr. Howe reiterated the position of European Common Market nations that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) should be associated with any peace negotiations, the officials said.

Mr. Peres responded by repeating Israel's objections to the PLO as a partner in any peace negotiations, the officials said.

Uri Savir, Mr. Peres' spokesman, said Mr. Howe and Mr. Peres also discussed Lebanon and the Israeli-occupied West Bank, but the spokesman did not elaborate.

Mr. Howe presented Mr. Peres with an invitation from Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to visit Britain.

Mr. Peres told Mr. Howe that Israel was improving life for Arabs on the West Bank, according to an unidentified senior Israeli official quoted by Reuters.

Mr. Peres told Mr. Howe that Israel was taking several steps, such as establishing a commercial bank and reopening a university. He said this was not being done under outside pressure.

Mr. Peres said Israel hoped to withdraw its approximately 12,000 troops from southern Lebanon by negotiation with Syria through the mediation of the United States and by direct talks with Lebanon.

Before meeting Mr. Peres, Mr. Howe spent 90 minutes with Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, the prime minister's chief rival in the multiparty government.

During his meeting with Mr. Peres and Mr. Shamir, Mr. Howe reported on his unscheduled visit to Lebanon where he conferred with President Amin Gemayel, officials said.

Syria rejects 'security deal' with Israel, page 2



His Majesty King Hussein watches an extensive military exercise carried out by the Jordan Armed Forces on Sunday and Monday. Attending the exercise was Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces

General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker (second right) and high ranking army officers from Jordan and Arab countries (Petra photo)

## Lack of solidarity will polarise Mideast, Crown Prince warns

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Monday warned the Arab Nation of the danger of international polarisation in the Middle East in the absence of a pan-Arab political strategy and solidarity.

Speaking in an interview with Jordan Television, Prince Hassan said his recent visit to Egypt was designed to achieve Arab solidarity and fill the political vacuum. The Arabs should establish their own weight capable of confronting foreign ambitions and foiling attempts to divide the Arab region, Prince Hassan said.

Referring to his visit to Egypt, which followed the restoration of Egyptian-Jordanian diplomatic relations and President Hosni Mubarak's visit to Jordan, the Crown Prince said that it constituted another step towards cementing Arab ties. Prince Hassan praised Egypt's national stand towards Iraq, the Lebanese question and the Palestinian cause.

On these issues and others, Jordan and Egypt hold identical views and both countries are keen on preventing polarisation in the region, Prince Hassan pointed out.

In reply to a question by Mahmoud Al Kayed, president of the Jordanian Journalists Association and editor-in-chief of the Al Ra'i Arabic daily, Prince Hassan said the outcome of his visit to Egypt will have its positive effects on bilateral relations, economic cooperation and the general situation in the Middle East.

Prince Hassan said leaders of Jordan and Egypt have made it clear that the restoration of relations is by no means connected, with the defunct Camp David agreement, but was designed to strengthen Egyptian-Jordanian political and economic ties and re-establish Arab solidarity.

(Continued on page 3)

## Nile Valley delegation briefed on JVA projects

AMMAN (J.T.) — A delegation from the joint Egypt-Sudan Nile Valley Parliament paid a visit Monday to various Jordan Valley Authority (JVA) projects in the Jordan Valley area.

The delegation, led by Egyptian People's Assembly (Parliament) Speaker Dr. Rif'at Al Mahjoub, was accompanied by the Lower House of Parliament Speaker Akel Al Fayez and a number of the House members. The tour started with a visit to the King Hussein Bridge where the delegation was briefed on the nature of work at the crossing areas to the Israeli-occupied West Bank and the procedures adopted to regulate the process. The delegation members also visited North Shuna and laid a wreath at the Al Karana Martyrs Monument.

In Deir Alla, they listened to a

briefing by JVA President Munther Haddadin on Israeli exploitations of Arab water resources.

Dr. Haddadin also explained to the delegation various aspects of JVA projects in the Jordan Valley.

The delegation also visited the 12th Royal Mechanised Division in the valley and heard a briefing by the divisions on its duties and tasks. The division commander also presented a token gift to Dr. Mahjoub. The delegation ended its tour by a visit to the ancient Roman city of Jerash.

Monday evening Her Majesty Queen Noor received at Al Nadwa Palace Mrs. Mahjoub and reviewed with her social problems resulting from big populations and

(Continued on page 4)

## Egypt, France seek new peace initiatives

PARIS (R) — Egypt is exploring the possibilities of a new Middle East peace initiative to start after next week's U.S. presidential election, President Hosni Mubarak said Monday.

The Egyptian leader told reporters after talks with French President Francois Mitterrand that Europe had an important role to play in peace efforts, but he made it clear there could be no movement until after the U.S. election on Nov. 6.

"We are at the stage of consultations," he said. "Also we are awaiting the outcome of the elections in the United States."

Mr. Mubarak, who arrived in Paris Monday, leaves Tuesday for Bonn where he will meet West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

He said it was important for Arab countries to restore what he

called normal relations with each other to work out a common strategy for future peace moves.

Diplomats said Mr. Mubarak's trip was part of intensified peace efforts by Egypt after the restoration last month of diplomatic ties with Jordan, cut off by Jordan along with 16 Arab countries, after Egypt signed a separate peace treaty with Israel in 1979.

The diplomats said Egypt was committed to the U.S.-sponsored Camp David agreement with Israel in 1978, but wanted to explore other possibilities while talks with Israel on Palestinian "autonomy" were stalled.

Political sources in Cairo said Mr. Mubarak's aim might be a new initiative by the European Community to update its 1980

(Continued on page 4)

## Hussein surveys military exercises

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein, the Supreme Commander of the Jordanian Armed Forces, spent Sunday night and Monday morning among formations of the Jordanian Armed Forces, watching a military exercise carried out by the troops.

Before the exercises King Hussein listened to a briefing about the stages of the operation, targets and obstacles facing the progress of operations and the plans drawn up for overcoming the obstacles.

Since the early hours of Monday morning, King Hussein followed up the progress of the exercise, in which all sections took part, including airborne squadrons. Fighters from the Royal Airforce efficiently carried out a number of tasks entrusted to them.

At the end of the exercise King Hussein inspected the troops taking part in the exercise and expressed his satisfaction at the high standard he witnessed during the stages of the exercise.

Attending the exercise with King Hussein were Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Fathi Abu Taleb and his aides in addition to a number of senior army officers. Also watching the exercise were a number of army officers from sister Arab countries.

## OPEC members agree on need to cut output

GENEVA (R) — Saudi Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani said here Monday everyone at the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) was agreed on the need to cut production in order to defend the official oil price.

He told reporters on the first day of an emergency conference of the oil producers' organisation that Nigeria was so far the only state which had said it is unable to reduce output.

Sheikh Yamani said any production cut would be from the official OPEC ceiling of 17.5 million barrels per day (b/d) and not from current output levels.

The Saudi minister said earlier Monday his own country's output was running at about four million b/d, compared with an effective

(Continued on page 3)

A GREAT PRODUCT GETS GREAT SERVICE  
ISUZU SERVICE CENTRE  
AMMAN — Page 5

## INSIDE

- Libyan-Ethiopian plot failed, Sudan says, page 2
- Obaidat pledges support for Amman development, page 3
- More discussion, less convulsion, by Rami G. Khouri, page 4
- Iran wins New York Marathon, page 6
- S. Arabia restricts wheat seed imports, page 7
- Mondale insists polls are wrong, page 8



# Libyan, Ethiopian plot foiled, Sudan says

**KHARTOUM (R)** — Sudanese authorities have uncovered a plot to undermine state security and arrested several people who said the plan was supported by Libya and Ethiopia, an official statement said Monday.

It said those arrested included the leader of the plot, Philip Abbas Ghabboush, a former Christian politician from western Sudan.

Arrested suspects said they received financial assistance from Libya and had been promised places by Ethiopia, it said.

The statement, issued by the Sudanese Security Authority and published by the official Sudanese News Agency SUNA, said the "criminal ethnic plot" was aimed at creating "public disturbance in the country and confusion and panic in the national capital to

prepare for a scheduled foreign intervention."

It did not say when the arrests were made.

Sudan has repeatedly accused Libya and Ethiopia of trying to destabilise President Jaafar Numeiri's government by supporting rebels.

Southern Sudan, which has a mainly Christian and animist population, has been the traditional trouble spot in the predominantly Muslim country.

Mr. Ghabboush was a prominent Christian tribal politician of the Nuba tribe in Kordofan province in western Sudan who went into self-exile in 1969 when Mr. Numeiri banned all parties in Sudan.

Mr. Ghabboush returned to Sudan in 1978 in response to a national reconciliation call by Mr. Numeiri and was a parliamentarian until he retired a few years ago.

The statement said "security authorities had been monitoring for some time suspicious ethnic movements to infiltrate the Peoples Armed Forces and other regular forces."

It said Mr. Ghabboush and his aides had managed "to recruit a limited number of retired and active military men on an ethnic basis" but some had been patriotic enough to report the plan to the authorities.

## Shelling threatens Beirut security plan

**BEIRUT (R)** — Fierce overnight artillery duels in and around Beirut have jeopardised government plans to strengthen security in the capital.

The fighting, described by newspapers as the worst since a security plan took effect in Beirut last July, came as the army was due to begin taking control of a part of Beirut port illegally run by a Christian militia.

Military sources said the army had taken no action so far. Troops were also due to have strengthened their hold on the International Airport and on the former Green Line between mainly Muslim West Beirut and the east.

Sunday night's eight-hour battle, which pitted the mainly Druze Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) militia against the army and a Christian militia, spread from the mountains above Beirut into both sectors of the capital.

An opposition radio station said six people were wounded when shells hit west Beirut. Shells also landed in many parts of east Beirut and some near the president's palace and the U.S. ambassador's residence on a hill behind the city.

The upsurge of fighting coincided with threats by key opposition ministers to leave Prime Minister Rashid Karami's seven-month-old National Union government.

Shi'ite Muslim leader Nabih

Berri, angered by a cabinet decision to end fuel subsidies, said he would decide on his return from visits to Kuwait and Algeria whether to resign.

Druze leader Walid Junblatt said in a recent interview he would resign from the cabinet unless it moved faster to introduce political reforms to give the opposition more power.

The removal of subsidies, part of the government's drive to prop up the battered economy and fragile currency, pushed up petrol prices by at least 30 per cent.

Beirut taxi drivers say they will stage a one-day strike Tuesday. In a bid to avert the protest, Mr. Karami met Abdul Ameer Najda, head of the Taxi Drivers Union, who said later no deal had been reached and the strike would go ahead.

A skeleton bus service began running in Beirut for the first time in 14 months, but only in the city's eastern sector.

Transport authority sources said the taxi drivers union had prevented buses from operating in west Beirut.

Mr. Berri conferred Monday with the ruler of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, the Crown Prince and Prime Minister Sheikh Saad Al Abdullah Al Sabah and the Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad.

No statements were issued after any of the three sessions the Ku-

wait leaders had with Mr. Berri who is also in charge of war rehabilitation in Mr. Karami's cabinet.

Informed sources said Mr. Berri briefed the Kuwaiti leadership on the situation in Lebanon and the efforts to establish peace and security in the east Mediterranean country and secure a withdrawal of Israeli occupation forces from the South.

The sources said Mr. Berri was also sounding out Kuwaiti preparedness to contribute to rehabilitation of Lebanon.

He was to head for Algeria after his visit.

Mr. Berri arrived late Sunday in Kuwait at the invitation of the foreign minister and vowed to reporters that "the Lebanese resistance will continue till the Israeli troops pull out from the South."

Mr. Berri said he had learnt that the United States was trying to prevent Israel from carrying out any "sudden withdrawals" on its own from South Lebanon.

"There seems to be an Israeli withdrawal going on, partial or complete... and we learnt that America is pursuing contacts to prevent this," Mr. Berri said.

"However, it is important that the valiant people in the South be given the chance and they will impose the full withdrawal from the South on the Israelis," he added.

## French troops evacuate last Chad outpost

**N'DJAMENA, CHAD (AP)** — French troops continuing their withdrawal from Chad on Monday evacuated the central outpost of At, their last stronghold outside the capital, N'Djamena.

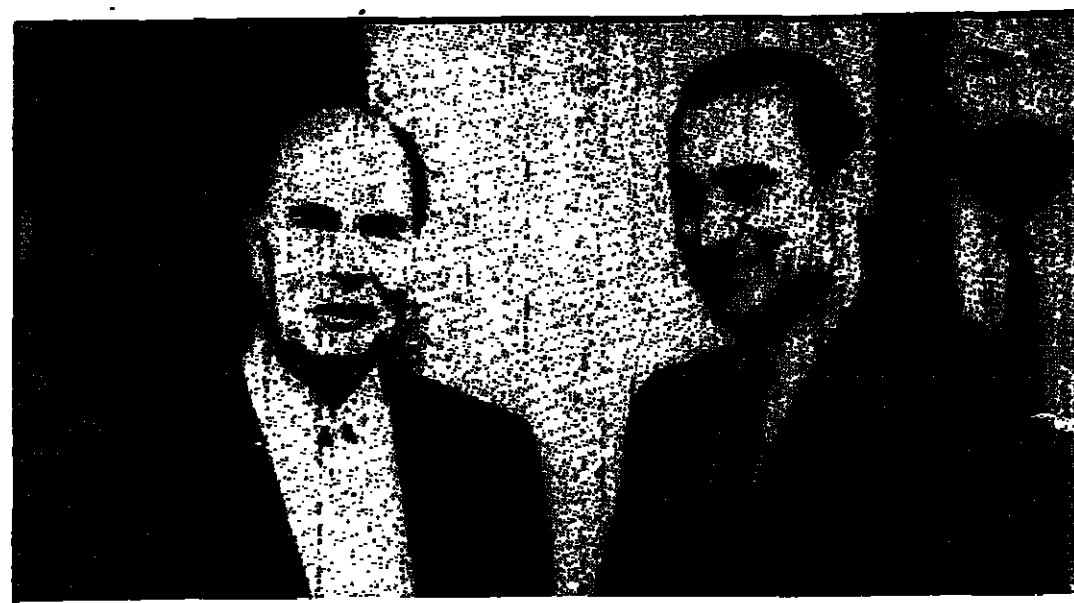
Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson told French television viewers Sunday the French withdrawal was continuing because the French government had reliable information that Libyan troops deployed in Chad's northern desert were doing likewise.

Mr. Cheysson said French and Libyan military observers would be posted on both sides Monday to confirm compliance with the two countries' Sept. 16 mutual withdrawal agreement.

Under the agreement, the 3,500 French paratroopers backing the N'Djamena government of President Hissene Habre and the estimated 5,000 Libyan regulars backing the rebel administration of former President Goukouni Oueddei are to be out of Chad by mid-November.

The French observers were en route Monday to Mr. Goukouni's capital, Bardai, a desert outpost just south of the Libyan border, in a French Air Force plane, French military sources reported. Their function was to check and report on the withdrawal of the Libyan regular troops from Chad territory.

Libyan officers were expected in N'Djamena within a day or two to check on the French withdrawal.



**PRESIDENTS POSE:** French President Francois Mitterrand (left) poses with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak following their meeting Monday at the Elysee Palace in Paris (AP Wirephoto)

## U.S. denies charges over Gulf war

**KUWAIT (AP)** — The new U.S. ambassador to Kuwait, Anthony Quainton, was quoted Monday as denying accusations that the United States was prolonging the Iran-Iraq war to further its own interests.

He was also quoted by the English-language newspaper Arab Times as saying the only solution to the four-year-old Gulf war "is a solution in which the two countries emerge from the war as sovereign states within their own recognised national boundaries."

"It is very much in our interest to see the war ended in the Gulf. We don't believe political problems should be solved by violence," Mr. Quainton said. "The war has direct consequences on the commerce of our closest allies in petroleum exports out of the Gulf. It affects their well-being and to a limited extent our own and the war does not contribute to any of our economic interests."

Mr. Quainton also expressed the view that the war could escalate to involve other countries in the region, adding "we would not want to see any of the other countries with which we have close and full relations involved in a wider conflict."

Mr. Quainton denied reports of an American military build-up in the Gulf and said "there has been some increase in the U.S. naval presence in the Indian Ocean which is a vast area but in the Gulf there has been no substantial increase at all."

"There have been some facilities, very limited, very small in Oman on the Indian Ocean side and that is new and you could say that is an increase, but we don't deploy more ships in the Gulf," he added.

The U.S. maintains a carrier task force in the Indian Ocean geared to the base at Diego Garcia but in the Gulf there is an American support unit made up of

four warships commanded by the flagships Lasalle.

Mr. Quainton envisaged a limited role for the Soviets in resolving Middle East problems including the Iran-Iraq war. "Because the Soviet Union is a major power and also active in this region, it is going to play some role, but I can't define that role," he said.

Mr. Quainton held out fresh hopes for Middle East peace after next week's U.S. presidential elections. He said this would be achieved because of changing relationships in the region. He cited Jordan's new ties with Egypt, possible diplomatic links between the U.S. and Iraq, a more active role by the Soviet Union and what he called "a new dynamic change" within the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

"All this suggests that the old frozen relationships are becoming less rigid," he said.

## Ciskei capital to be made twin of Jewish settlement

**TEL AVIV (AP)** — A Jewish settlement in the occupied West Bank is to be made the twin city of the black South African homeland of Ciskei despite objections from Israeli Foreign Ministry officials, the Jerusalem Post reported Monday.

The president of Ciskei, Lennox Sebe, is due in Israel Tuesday and on the following day he will attend the ceremony linking his country's capital of Bisho and the Jewish town of Ariel, said Dina Salit, the spokeswoman for Ariel.

The English-language daily quoted a senior Foreign Ministry official as saying the ceremony was "not to our liking."

Israel does not recognise Ciskei but the official said Mr. Sebe could not be stopped from visiting here because he was entering under a South African passport, the Post said.

Despite the lack of diplomatic ties, there are flourishing commercial ties between Ciskei and Israeli firms and individuals.

## Iranian military changes signal more years of war

By Trevor Wood  
Reuters

**TEHRAN** — Changes at the top of Iranian Armed Forces have strengthened the regular military's position in the country and could be a sign that Iran is settling down for several more years of war, according to diplomats here.

The new appointments also suggest Iran may have abandoned its "human wave" tactics of battering through Iraqi defences and will rely more on conventional fighting, they said.

The "human wave" tactics, strongly condemned worldwide, sent thousands of volunteers, "ready for martyrdom", across minefields to swamp Iraqi defences by sheer force of numbers.

Col. Esmatollah Sohrabi, 45, replaced Brig. Gen. Qassemali Zahir-Nejad last week as armed forces chief.

Brig. Zahir-Nejad was appointed as one of two representatives of revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini on the Supreme Defence Council, joining influential Majlis (parliament) Speaker Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani.

### NEWS ANALYSIS

deliberations on Iran's future strategy in the war, adding weight to the army's viewpoint.

His appointment was made at the expense of the Revolutionary Guard Corps — a parallel force to the army thrown up during Iran's revolution — which is widely reported to have differed strongly with the army over tactics in the four-year-old war with neighbouring Iraq.

Factions within the Revolutionary Guards and among some Muslim clerics accused the

## Syria rejects security deal with Israel

**DAMASCUS (R)** — A Syrian government newspaper Monday restated Syria's rejection of Israeli calls for security guarantees for its northern border after Israeli troops withdrew from South Lebanon.

Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres has said a pullout of Israeli troops from South Lebanon, occupied since June 1982, depended on Syria guaranteeing to stop commando attacks from behind its lines.

"Syria is not concerned at all with Israeli reports about security arrangements... demands for security guarantees are impossible suggestions," Al Baath newspaper, organ of the ruling Arab Baath Party said.

"Israel's propaganda campaign about a possible partial withdrawal is designed to drag Syria and Lebanon into so-called negotiations with Israel. The only way to force the enemy to withdraw is through resistance," it added in an editorial.

Israel Sunday said it would pull out its estimated 12,000 troops soon through U.S.-mediated negotiations with Syria and direct military talks with Lebanon.

But Damascus said it will not enter direct or indirect negotiations with Tel Aviv over South Lebanon.

A senior Israeli official said U.S. Under-Secretary of State Richard Murphy was in Israel this week as part of attempts by Washington to see what role it could play as a mediator between Israel and Syria.

The U.S. has not been enthusiastic about entering the Lebanese quagmire again without a clear prospect of results.

Prime Minister Shimon Peres has said that for Israel to withdraw its estimated 12,000 troops, Syria

must agree not to occupy positions vacated by Israel and must guarantee to stop commando infiltration from its lines.

Syria has rejected these demands saying Israel must withdraw unconditionally.

On talks with the Lebanese, the government repeated that they could not be within the framework of the 1949 Israel-Lebanon military armistice commission, as demanded by Beirut.

Israel also rejects any chairmanship role for the United Nations in such a meeting. It wants direct talks in the presence of the United Nations.

A source close to the Lebanese government told Reuters in Beirut last Friday that if Israel rejected the armistice commission, "we will try to find a new way, with separate rooms or shuttle diplomacy, for indirect negotiations."

Israeli Cabinet Spokesman Yossi Beilin said the cabinet did not discuss a partial unilateral withdrawal, which Beirut fears would lead to a sectarian bloodbath.

But a senior official said such a possibility still existed if no progress were made through other means.

Another Israeli demand rejected by both Lebanon and Syria is that the South Lebanon Army (SLA), a 2,000-man militia armed and trained by Israel, should continue to function along the international border.

Beirut and Damascus demand that the force be disbanded and replaced by U.N. troops and Lebanese army soldiers.

Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin said in a newspaper interview on Friday that Israel would consider allowing U.N. troops to deploy a symbolic presence alongside the SLA on Israel's border.

Feeling has grown recently that Iran may have shelved its hopes for an early conclusion to the war and may be settling down for several more years of fighting.

The feeling is based largely on the tone of recent statements by leading politicians. Diplomats noted that in public speeches there has also been less talk of a final offensive and more emphasis on the need for a number of smaller victories.

A banner has appeared at Tehran's International Airport "resurrecting a quotation by Khomeini some time ago, saying: 'We will fight this war even if it takes 20 years'."

Whatever the latest Iranian war policy, Khomeini has chosen, to carry it out as armed forces chief, a colonel who fought against autonomy-seeking Kurds in north-west Iran in 1979, soon after the revolution which toppled the Shah.

Col. Sohrabi also served against Iraq as commander of an armoured brigade, then of a division. He was later military commander of the southern province of Fars and commander of the infantry centre there.

## TV & RADIO

| JORDAN TELEVISION  | BBC WORLD SERVICE  |
|--|--|
| <b>MAIN CHANNEL</b><br>17:00... Koran<br>17:10... Cartoons<br>17:35... Children's Programmes<br>18:30... Sports<br>19:30... Programme Review<br>19:40... News Programmes<br>20:00... News in Arabic<br>20:30... Local Programmes<br>21:15... Arabic Series<br>22:15... News Summary<br>22:30... News in Arabic<br>23:00... News in Arabic<br>23:10... Play Cont. | 06:00 Newsday 06:30 Incredible<br>06:45 Financial News 06:55<br>07:00 World News 07:00 24<br>07:10 Book Choice 07:15 The World<br>07:20 Newsday 07:30 The World<br>07:40 World News 07:50 24<br>08:00 News Summary 08:30 The World<br>08:45 Network UK 09:00 World News<br>09:15 Reflections 09:15 Music in the<br>09:30 World News 09:40 Sports Round-up<br>09:45 Network UK 10:00 World News<br>10:15 Reflections 10:15 Music in the<br>10:30 World News 10:40 Sports Round-up<br>10:45 Network UK 11:00 World News<br>11:15 The World Today 11:30 Financial<br>11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 What's<br>11:50 News Summary followed by<br>12:00 World News 12:00 24<br>12:10 World News 12:10 24<br>12:20 World News 12:20 24<br>12:30 World News 12:30 24<br>12:40 World News 12:40 24<br>12:50 World News 12:50 24<br>13:00 World News 13:00 24<br>13:10 World News 13:10 24<br>13:20 World News 13:20 24<br>13:30 World News 13:30 24<br>13:40 World News 13:40 24<br>13:50 World News 13:50 24<br>14:00 World News 14:00 24<br>14:10 World News 14:10 24<br>14:20 World News 14:20 24<br>14:30 World News 14:30 24<br>14:40 World News 14:40 24<br>14:50 World News 14:50 24<br>15:00 World News 15:00 24<br>15:10 World News 15:10 24<br>15:20 World News 15:20 24<br>15:30 World News 15:30 24<br>15:40 World News 15:40 24<br>15:50 World News 15:50 24<br>16:00 World News 16:00 24<br>16:10 World News 16:10 24<br>16:20 World News 16:20 24<br>16:30 World News 16:30 24<br>16:40 World News 16:40 24<br>16:50 World News 16:50 24<br>17:00 World News 17:00 24<br>17:10 World News 17:10 24<br>17:20 World News 17:20 24<br>17:30 World News 17:30 24<br>17:40 World News 17:40 24<br>17:50 World News 17:50 24<br>18:00 World News 18:00 24<br>18:10 World News 18:10 24<br>18:20 World News 18:20 24<br>18:30 World News 18:30 24<br>18:40 World News 18:40 24<br>18:50 World News 18:50 24<br>19:00 World News 19:00 24<br>19:10 World News 19:10 24<br>19:20 World News 19:20 24<br>19:30 World News 19:30 24<br>19:40 World News 19:40 24<br>19:50 World News 19:50 24<br>20:00 World News 20:00 24<br>20:10 World News 20:10 24<br>20:20 World News 20:20 24<br>20:30 World News 20:30 24<br>20:40 World News 20:40 24<br>20:50 World News 20:50 24<br>21:00 World News 21:00 24<br>21:10 World News 21:10 24<br>21:20 World News 21:20 24<br>21:30 World News 21:30 24<br>21:40 World News 21:40 24<br>21:50 World News 21:50 24<br>22:00 World News 22:00 24<br>22:10 World News 22:10 24<br>22:20 World News 22:20 24<br>22:30 World News 22:30 24<br>22:40 World News 22:40 24<br>22:50 World News 22:50 24<br>23:00 World News 23:00 24<br>23:10 World News 23:10 24<br>23:20 World News 23:20 24<br>23:30 World News 23:30 24<br>23:40 World News 23:40 24<br>23:50 World News 23:50 24<br>24:00 World News 24:00 24 |

## WHAT'S GOING ON

| TODAY'S EVENTS   | VIDEO  | PLAYS   | CULTURAL CENTRES   | MUSEUMS  |
|--|--|---|--|--|
| <b>EXHIBITION</b><br>* An exhibition of Islamic ceramics from Italy at the Royal Cultural Centre (until Nov. 4)<br><b>VIDEO</b><br>* Two video screenings of the Oct. 21 presidential debate between President Ronald Reagan and Mr. Walter Mondale at the American Centre on Monday, Oct. 29 at 1:00 p.m. and on Tuesday, Oct. 30 at 5:30 p.m.<br><b>PLAYS</b><br>* A mime play by the famous American actress Dolly and Debby at the Royal Cultural Centre on Oct. 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 and Nov. 1, 2.<br>* A Jordanian children's play entitled "A City Without Love" at 10:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. on Oct. 27 and 30 respectively at the Royal Cultural Centre.<br><b>CULTURAL CENTRES</b><br>Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267<br>American Centre 44371<br>American Centre Library 41520<br>British Council 36147-8<br>French Cultural Centre 37009<br>Goethe Institute 41993<br>Soviet Cultural Centre 44203<br>Spanish Cultural Centre 24049<br>Turkish Cultural Centre 39777<br>Hays Arts Centre 665195<br>Hussein Youth City 667181<br>Y.W.C.A. 41793<br>W.M.C.A. 664251<br>American University 36111<br>University of Jordan Library 843555<br><b>MUSEUMS</b><br>Folklore Museum Jewellery and costumes from 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 13th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.<br>Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Cliffside Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.<br>Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and con- | lectures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Munazzah, Jabal Luvaidah. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.<br>Martyrs' Memorial (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.<br>Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169. | * A mime play by the famous American actress Dolly and Debby at the Royal Cultural Centre on Oct. 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 and Nov. 1, 2.<br>* A Jordanian children's play entitled "A City Without Love" at 10:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. on Oct. 27 and 30 respectively at the Royal Cultural Centre.<br><b>CULTURAL CENTRES</b><br>Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267<br>American Centre 44371<br>American Centre Library 41520<br>British Council 36147-8<br>French Cultural Centre 37009<br>Goethe Institute 41993<br>Soviet Cultural Centre 44203<br>Spanish Cultural Centre 24049<br>Turkish Cultural Centre 39777<br>Hays Arts Centre 665195<br>Hussein Youth City 667181<br>Y.W.C.A. 41793<br>W.M.C.A. 664251<br>American University 36111<br>University of Jordan Library 843555<br><b>MUSEUMS</b><br>Folklore Museum Jewellery and costumes from 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 13th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.<br>Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Cliffside Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.<br>Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and con- | lectures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Munazzah, Jabal Luvaidah. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.<br>Martyrs' Memorial (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.<br>Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169. | Folklore Museum Jewellery and costumes from 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 13th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.<br>Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Cliffside Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.<br>Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and con- |

## FOR THE TRAVELLER

## AMMAN AIRPORT

## MARITIME TRAFFIC

*This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. (08) 532520, where it should always be verified.*

### ARRIVALS

|       |                            |
|-------|----------------------------|
| 06:50 | Cairo (MS)                 |
| 07:15 | Abu Dhabi (RJ)             |
| 07:30 | Aqaba (RJ)                 |
| 07:45 | Damascus (RJ)              |
| 07:50 | Cairo (RJ)                 |
| 07:45 | Dubai, Kuwait (RJ)         |
| 07:45 | Jeddah (RJ)                |
| 07:45 | Doha, Bahrain (RJ)         |
| 08:00 | Dhahran (RJ)               |
| 08:20 | Beirut (RJ)                |
| 08:35 | Dhahran, Riyadh (SV)       |
| 08:45 | Singapore (RJ)             |
| 08:45 | Bahrain (RJ)               |
| 12:15 | Moscow (SU)                |
| 14:00 | Kuwait (KU)                |
| 15:55 | London (RJ)                |
| 16:15 | Baghdad (RJ)               |
| 16:40 | Larvac (RJ)                |
| 16:50 | Copenhagen, Frankfurt (RJ) |
| 17:30 | New York, Vienna (RJ)      |
| 18:00 | Bucharest (RJ)             |
| 18:00 | Amsterdam, Istanbul (RJ)   |
| 18:30 | Cairo (RJ)                 |
| 19:25 | Beirut (MEA)               |
| 19:45 | Tripoli (RJ)               |
| 20:15 | Zarich, Larvac (RJ)        |
| 20:30 | Albama (RJ)                |
| 20:30 | Rome, Damascus (AZ)        |
| 20:50 | Frankfurt (LH)             |
| 06:45 | Cairo (RJ)                 |
| 06:45 | Baghdad (RJ)               |

### DEPARTURES:

|       |                        |
|-------|------------------------|
| 06:45 | Cairo (RJ)             |
| 06:50 | Damascus (RJ)          |
| 06:50 | Beirut (RJ)            |
| 07:15 | Aqaba (RJ)             |
| 07:40 | Cairo (MS)             |
| 11:15 | Bucharest (RJ)         |
| 11:15 | Tripoli (RJ)           |
| 11:45 | Geneva, Madrid (RJ)    |
| 12:00 | Paris, London (RJ)     |
| 12:15 | Vienna, New York (RJ)  |
| 12:15 | Riyadh, Dhahran (RJ)   |
| 12:30 | Rome (RJ)              |
| 12:30 | Larvac (RJ)            |
| 12:30 | Bahrain (GF)           |
| 14:30 | Cairo (RJ)             |
| 14:40 | Moscow (SU)            |
| 15:40 | Kuwait (KU)            |
| 17:15 | Baghdad (JA)           |
| 19:30 | Kuwait, Abu Dhabi (RJ) |
| 20:15 | Baghdad (RJ)           |
| 21:00 | Dubai (RJ)             |
| 22:30 | Bangkok (RJ)           |
| 23:50 | Cairo (MS)             |

*Regular-line ships docking at Aqaba port:*

|                        |
|------------------------|
| — Jindal Maru          |
| — Australian Eagle     |
| — Jolly Blue           |
| — Khalid J             |
| — Antares              |
| — Kaitos               |
| — Al Zahara            |
| — Jarak                |
| — Krage Jevac          |
| — Teza                 |
| — Free Spirit          |
| — Neelganga Van Diemen |
| — Mountain Azalea      |
| — Brave Pioneer        |
| — Seven                |

*Amir Kavar and Sons Company, Tel. 22324 (six lines) at your service.*

## MONEY EXCHANGE

*Local sell-buy rates in fils*

|                        |                |
|------------------------|----------------|
| Belgian franc          | 65/ 65.4       |
| Dutch guilder          | 116.4/ 117.1   |
| Egyptian guinea        | 320/ 324.6     |
| French franc           | 42.8/ 43       |
| Italian lira           | 343.3/ 353.3   |
| Italian lire (for 100) | 21.3/ 21.4     |
| Japanese yen (for 100) | 163.3/ 163.1   |
| Kuwaiti dinar          | 1330.1/ 1334.3 |
| Lebanese lira          | 53.1/ 55.3     |
| Omani rial             | 1140/ 1150     |
| Qatari riyal           | 109.1/ 110.5   |
| Saudi riyal            | 112/ 113.1     |
| Swedish crown          | 46.3/ 46.6     |
| Swiss franc            | 159.8/ 160.7   |
| Syrian lira            | 44/ 46.1       |
| U.S. dollar            | 108.6/ 109.5   |
| U.K. sterling pound    | 487.4/ 490.3   |
| U.S. dollar            | 399.5/ 401.5   |
| W. German mark         | 131/ 131.8     |

## WEATHER

*Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.*

*It will be partly cloudy, with scattered showers, and at times there will be thunder showers, especially in the southern and eastern parts of the country. Light and variable winds will be becoming increasingly moderate. In Aqaba, it will be hazy, with northerly fresh winds.*

*Low-high temperature in deg. C.*

|               |       |
|---------------|-------|
| Amman         | 12/23 |
| Amman         | 18/29 |
| Beirut        | 13/24 |
| Daerata       |       |
| Jordan Valley | 19/31 |



Home news

Arab labour federations tour phosphate mines, review role of trade unions in development

AMMAN (Petra) — Visiting delegations of Arab labour federations paid a visit Monday to the phosphate mines in Al Hasa and Al Wadi Al Abyadh where they were briefed on the modern methods used in the extraction of phosphate. The delegations will also visit the touristic cities of Aqaba and Petra as well as a number of Jordanian factories and companies.

On Sunday evening Prime Minister Ahmad Obeidat met with the delegations and called on leaders of Arab trade and labour unions to contribute effectively towards ending the weak Arab situation and to bolster cooperation and joint action among Arab countries. Mr. Obeidat said that trade unions can play positive roles in serving higher Arab interests and comprehensive Arab development.

A strong Arab Nation can give hope to the Arab people under Israeli rule and enhance their steadfastness, the prime minister said. He said that the Jordanian government gives due attention and care to the workers and labourers in the country in view of their importance and special role in serving the country's development.

Workers in Jordan are treated with appreciation and respect at all levels and by all officials, and in view of their importance in society, Jordanian workers have been invited to take part in drawing up the coming 1986-1990 national development plan, the prime minister said.

Coordination of unions

Mr. Obeidat urged the leaders of trade unions in the Arab World to launch initiative aimed at further cooperation and coordination among their unions. Jordan, he said, strongly supports the aims of the trade unions and hopes to work hand in hand with them in the drive towards bolstering inter-Arab relations.



Prime Minister Ahmad Obeidat (second left) tours the departments of Amman Municipality Monday accompanied by Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'ouf Rawabdeh (second right) and officials from the municipality (Petra photo)

Prime minister tours municipality departments  
Obeidat pledges support for Amman, says energy usage must be curbed

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Ahmad Obeidat Monday pledged the government's support for various projects planned and carried out by Amman Municipality, emphasising the need for more coordination and cooperation between the capital and the villages and town surrounding it.

The Prime Minister's pledge came in a meeting he chaired of the newly-appointed Amman Municipal Council. Mr. Obeidat also called on the council to improve traffic flow in the city, especially at the Sports City junction, and asked the members to contribute ideas towards saving energy in the country.

In the meeting, the prime minister disclosed that the government is now working on a programme to save energy in the country generally, and said that Amman, with the greatest concentration of inhabitants, should contribute greatly to this programme.

Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'ouf Rawabdeh briefed Mr. Obeidat on the municipality's projects and work, and took him on a tour of its various sections. The mayor welcomed the prime minister's visit, saying the municipality's team is determined to improve services in all fields within the available resources. He also thanked the government for its support of and interest in the capital's plans and services.

Mr. Obeidat said he hoped the new council would be able to shoulder its responsibilities well, and promised to support those projects that serve citizens. Among those projects are the establishment of a new, but smaller, youth city in Amman and a services complex in the eastern part of the capital as well as urban development programmes.

The prime minister conveyed to the council His Majesty King Hussein's greetings and his wishes that their mission will be successful. The mayor, in his turn, presented Mr. Obeidat with the municipality's flag and shield.

The meetings were attended by senior officials from the government and the municipalities.

Education Ministry defends secondary admission exam despite public outcry

By Salameh B. Ne'matt  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A heated debate over the controversial "admission test" regulations issued recently by the Ministry of Education seemed to be hitting a climax Monday following a panel discussion of the issue by educationalists held here at the Professional Association Complex on Sunday.

The panel discussion was prompted by a seemingly overwhelming public anger at the ministry's new law issued mainly to curb the over flow of students graduating to the secondary academic phase and the shortage in technical and professional graduates in the Kingdom.

At the panel discussion, which was followed by further debates in the local newspapers, President of the Arab Women University Graduates Mawiyah Bakri underlined the vital importance of discussing the ministry law "as it concerns the interests of tens of thousands of our students in the preparatory phase."

Defending the ministry's law, Director of Examinations at the Ministry of Education, Dr. Ahmad Bashairah, said that the decision was taken after extensive research and deliberations by the ministry and that it came within the country's administrative and educational planning scheme.

However, Dr. Bashairah said the success of the new law depended on two elements: A right and sound implementation by the ministry and the cooperation of the students' parents. "They (the parents) should not dramatise the issue and intimidate the students," he said.

Dr. Bashairah said the new law develops the educational process and organises the society providing equal chances for all students. He said that the overflow of enrollments in the secondary academic phase was not accompanied by the provision of qualified teachers and sufficient school buildings to go with it.

In the context of debating the pros and cons of implementing the new ministry law at the panel discussion, Dr. Ahmad Khatib said the decision was not based on technical and educational justifications.

'Old and backward'

Dr. Khatib said that using the admission test "to rectify a shortcoming in the educational system is an old and backward philosophy."

Dr. Khatib accused the ministry of adopting "random, improvised and irrational policy" in its administrative decisions and that such an attitude would lead to "destructive repercussions" in the education process. "A philosophy which believes the test is an outlet to rectify the shortcomings of an educational system is a backward philosophy as it throws the responsibility on students," Dr. Khatib said. He described the ministry's decision as arbitrary.

In conclusion Dr. Khatib said implementing the admission test law would cost the government JD 5 million a year.

Jordan, Austria extend fields of contact to industrial, scientific sectors

By Olga Mikhael  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Deputising for His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Minister of Public Works Rayef Nijim Monday opened the engineering seminar of the Jordanian-Austrian Friendship Society which has been organised in cooperation with the Society for Austrian-Arab Relations and the Royal Scientific Society (RSS).

During the opening ceremony Mr. Nijim addressed the participants and emphasised the importance of the friendship societies in strengthening the roots of friendship between nations, especially in the cultural and social fields. "During previous years, the activities of the Jordanian-Austrian Friendship Society included meetings, scientific and political lectures and an exchange of visits and discussions," he said. "During this seminar the society will go beyond the traditional limits of its duties by tackling difficult and important aspects of applied sciences and engineering practices," the minister added.

The Vienna-based Society for Austrian-Arab Relations was established in 1981 by Dr. Bruno Kreisky, the former Austrian chancellor who is the honorary president of the society. The society aims to intensify contacts between Austria and Arab countries in all possible fields by establishing contacts, gradually removing prejudices and misunderstandings, in particular problems related to culture, women and youth, and the creation of a basis for better economic contacts. The society comprises 600 members.

Specialised subjects

The engineering seminar will cover certain specialised subjects such as economy, regional planning, housing, tunnel construction, fertilisers, potash, phosphates and energy. "The energy subject is one of the crucial, sensitive topics to be tackled due to Jordan's complete dependence on expensive traditional oil energy used in our industries," Mr. Nijim said. "We have to look for new sources of energy, such as atomic energy, energy from oil shale, oil rock or coal," he added. The minister thanked the Austrian nation for their continuous support for Arab cases, especially the Palestinian problem and recognition of the rights of the Palestinian people to their home land.

Dr. Walter Fremuth, head of the Austrian delegation and the chairman of the economic section of the Austro-Arab Society, also delivered a speech during the opening session. He pinpointed the first common project in the field of economy between the two countries as the banking seminar held in Vienna in September which he said was a step towards better understanding for the economic interest of the two countries.

"We will define further objectives and show a vast spectrum of activities to contribute to the good relations between our countries," Dr. Fremuth told the Jordan Times.

"We will try to concentrate on other spheres of activities beside the economical one, such as the cultural and social fields," he added. Dr. Fremuth stressed the importance of other cultural activities such as the youth exchange programme.

"Jordan as a developing country represents a unique case among the developing countries, for what it has sustained in the last two decades of social and economic development," said Dr. Fakhr Al Daghestani, RSS director general, during the opening session. "Our prime asset in development are political stability, enlightened leadership, well educated manpower and a good base in the scientific and technological infrastructure," he added. "Jordan has no hope for accelerating development without heavy investment in improving its national capacity in science and technology," Dr. Daghestani explained.

Also attending the opening session was the Austrian ambassador to Jordan, Mr. Abdul Ghani Abukurah, who is the chairman of the sessions of the engineering seminar and president of the Jordanian-Austrian Friendship Society and the 10 members of the Austrian delegation.

During the first session, held at the mechanical engineering department of the Royal Scientific Society, different working papers were presented. The seminar will continue until Friday Nov. 2. During the one-week seminar the Austrian delegation will be visiting different industrial sites in Jordan.

Turkish embassy holds reception

AMMAN (Petra) — The Turkish Embassy in Amman held a reception Monday on the occasion of the anniversary of declaring the Turkish republic. Attending the reception were Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri, a number of officials as well as members of the Arab and Foreign diplomatic corps accredited to Jordan.

Tamim presents refreshing views of Beirut to inaugurate Petra gallery

By Meg Abu Hamdan  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Inaugurating the slick marble and glass gallery space at the new Petra Bank building in Wadi Sagra is an exhibition by the Lebanese artist Suha Tamim. Working entirely in gouache, a media not often seen here in Amman, Suha Tamim's bright exuberantly colourful paintings are like a breath of fresh air blowing inconspicuously in from the sad war-torn city of Beirut.

Tamim, editor of publications at the American University of Beirut, paints her environment not as it is but rather as she would like it to be, meticulously ordered, full of optimism and cheer. For Tamim her work is an antidote to the reality of her native city. For everyone else her paintings are the kind that make you feel hopeful and happy.

The paintings with the greatest appeal are Tamim's latest works which are just pure and beautifully crafted designs. Inspired by one of her own rugs, these paintings from a distance look like rich embroideries full of intricate stitches or of a thousand differently coloured threads woven together to make rare and ornate patterns. Closer inspection reveals the "stitches" to be hundreds of tiny brushstrokes of pure paint in shades that harmonise and complement.

Although Tamim claims that the design, both geometrical and floral, seem to form by themselves, they nevertheless have that rigorous sense of control, of completeness that is characteristic of all Tamim's work.

Both Tamim's flower and landscape paintings fall into two categories. There are the more realistic versions like the tiny landscapes whose coherent and compact views exude great charm and the aerial views of flowers, which have the extravagance of colour, the rich lushness of a Springtime garden or wild pasture. Then there are the ones which Tamim has made into abstract patchworks, roughly geometrical areas of colour each with its own pattern be it of flowers, trees or houses, pieced precisely together to form a bright and unusual mosaic.

Blocky houses

The majority of Tamim's paintings on show here however are not of these designs or flowers and landscapes but different variations of a theme she has been working through over a period of time, little stacked groups of blocky houses. Although they have become increasingly abstract until they verge on just being squares of pure colour on a white background, it is the more detailed paintings, like the little harbour scene with its bobbing boats and seafaring houses, complete with shutters and pitched roofs, and the roof top view of distorted trapeziums inspired by a Moroccan town that seem to work better.

It must be said that the very simplified versions have little new to say, as unfortunately, this image is one that many artists have attempted to convey some with greater success than others, it is now one that has become a little tired and worn. Thus while it is not necessary to stun the world with originality, it is necessary for an artist to develop, grow and Tamim's way forward is through her outstanding designs and her flower and landscape paintings.

The exhibition runs until November 7. All the paintings are for sale.



Beirut seen through the eyes of Lebanese artist Suha Tamim whose exhibition is currently on display at the new Petra Bank building in Amman.

NPC president returns from agricultural, finance meetings

AMMAN (Petra) — National Planning Council President Omar Abdullah Dakhqan Monday returned to Amman from Paris where he took part in the eighth session of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), which was held in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) headquarters during the period from Oct. 22 to 26.

In an arrival statement Mr. Dakhqan said that he held talks with a consortium of French companies about implementing the second stage of a technical and economical study of the Shidieh phosphates project.

Mr. Dakhqan said that participants in the meetings discussed the IFAD budget for the year 1985, reviewed a number of projects financed by the fund and discussed a report on policies followed in granting loans prepared by the IFAD executive council.

RCC to present varied menu in German-Hungarian evening

By Jean Claude Elias  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — On Wednesday Oct. 31 the Royal Cultural Centre (RCC) in cooperation with the Jordanian-German Republic Association, will present a German-Hungarian evening of songs and music. Opera singer Maria Rafael, accompanied on the piano by Mrs. Voss, will interpret a number of popular songs from different composers and inspirations. A Hungarian, living in the German Democratic Republic, Mrs. Rafael is also a well known actress and has been entertaining German audiences for many years with the "Maria Rafael" television show. She is currently on a tour including several Middle East countries.

The expected programme is oriented towards traditional, contemporary and popular German and Hungarian songs. But it seems that we might get a more varied repertoire, since French songs by Joseph Cozma and Jacques Prevert as well as some light songs by Oscar Strauss are included in the programme. The main course includes lyrics by Goethe and Heine, with music by Friedrich Zilcher and Bela Bartok. Well known themes such as the "Lorelei" legend will certainly give rise to a typical "River Rhein" atmosphere. Those looking for a change from the usual menu such as Anglo-American music should not miss the opportunity.

WANTED

Required a Computer Science Graduate with minimum of two years experience in programming and operating computers.

Interested candidates send CV and application to P.O. Box 2643/Amman - Jordan.

'Lack of solidarity will polarise Mideast'

(Continued from page 1)

In reply to another question, Prince Hassan said the ongoing Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue was focussing on priorities in joint political action that concerns the two sides alone.

Jordanian-Palestinian relations are characterised by friendship, cooperation and mutual respect, Prince Hassan said. Any attack on this dialogue from any source is to be considered aimed at aborting meaningful attempts to reach unified action at this difficult time, the Prince added.

He advised those who accuse Jordan of seeking polarisation to remove such ideas from their minds because, he said, Jordan seeks only to re-establish Arab solidarity and strengthen the Arab Nation's stand.

The Middle East region is currently witnessing further extremism represented in Israel's drive to force the Arabs to leave their homeland. The absence of an Arab weight in the Red Sea and the Arabian Gulf and the whole Middle East region, the superpowers seek to acquire a foothold prior to imposing their hegemony and dividing the region again, Prince Hassan said.

"In Jordan we feel we have great commitments to meet and are exposed to Israeli dangers of expansionism, and therefore, we seek to achieve Arab solidarity and defend ourselves and the Arab Nation at large," Prince Hassan said.

He expressed hope that the restoration of Jordan's relations with Egypt will be followed by other positive steps because "Egypt should never be allowed to remain outside the Arab fold."

In reply to a question whether Jordan and Egypt will take steps towards peace following his visit to Cairo, the Crown Prince said the framework of peace is missing at present because of the "absence of joint Arab action and Arab solidarity which are basic elements helping Arabs to impose their will and respect on others."

Jordan, he said, continues to regard the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and continues to demand total Israeli withdrawal from Arab land in exchange for peace.

On the reported Egyptian-French peace proposal, Prince Hassan said: "This proposal is to a large extent in agreement with our own concept for peace, based on the implementation of the U.N. resolutions."

Prince Hassan expressed hope that Europe will embark on a new attempt to establish peace in the Middle East following the U.S. presidential election early in November.

OPEC states agree to cut output

(Continued from page 1)

OPEC quota of five million b/d. Nigerian Oil Minister Tam David-West concurred, saying he was optimistic of an early end to the meeting.

Mines and Energy Minister Subroto of Indonesia, the conference chairman, said the meeting had agreed to consider a production cut to defend current price levels, self-discipline to prevent undercutting or overproduction and the question of price differentials between different grades of oil.

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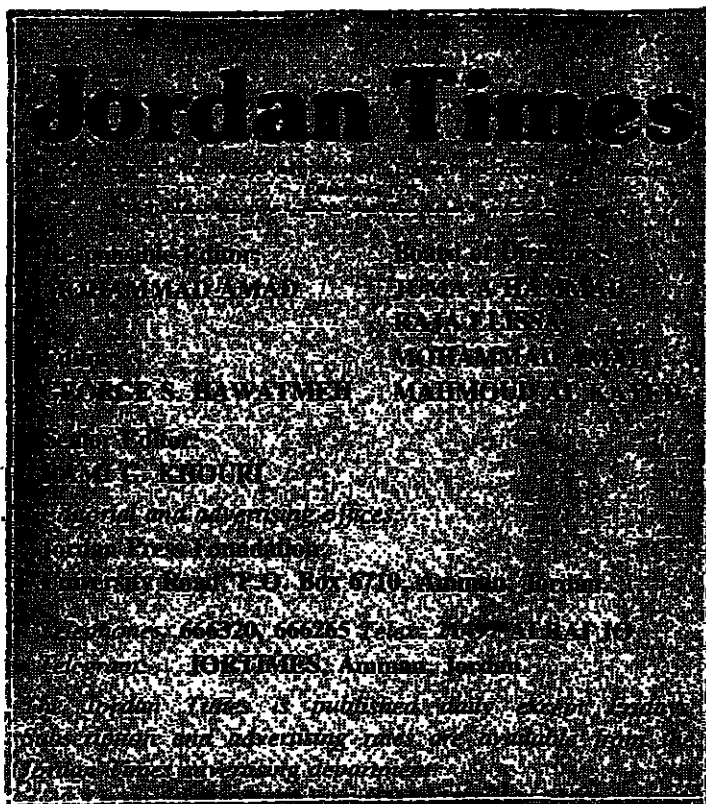
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## OPEC's new era

THE EMERGENCY ministerial meeting of OPEC member states in Geneva this week seems to be generating considerably less publicity and noise than did similar OPEC gatherings in the past decade. This is probably a good thing, on balance, for it may signal the end of an era — and a decade — in which the role of oil was blown out of proportion in the global political and economic arena.

Between 1973 and 1983, the price of oil rose more than ten-fold, reaching a high in 1982-83 of over \$34 a barrel. The OPEC countries took advantage of the decade to do two things: they took control of their oil industries, though with the continued technical support of foreign oil companies, and they engineered a massive transfer of capital from the oil-importing countries of the world to the oil-exporting ones. The western economies and the more advanced developing states such as Brazil, Korea and Taiwan have adjusted to the shift and are now growing at a healthy pace while using oil much more rationally.

OPEC itself has had to make a similar adjustment. It deals in a world today which consumes 56 million barrels of oil per day, compared to 65 million in 1979, while OPEC's share of world oil production has fallen from 31 million to 17.5 million barrels per day. Furthermore, spot oil sales account for about 40 per cent of internationally traded oil, compared to just under ten percent a decade ago. Collectively, OPEC has less muscle than it did in the late 1970s, but its member countries still rely inordinately on exporting crude, unrefined oil. Therefore we have the current scenario in which OPEC has to scramble to keep its production and pricing policies intact in response to British and Norwegian decisions to lower the price of their oil by \$1.50 a barrel.

There is a new power equation in the global oil market, while OPEC is vulnerable to its members' individual tendencies to maximise revenues by offering discounts and other inducements such as barter deals. It is unrealistic for OPEC members to expect that the power balance of the 1970s could be sustained forever. Increased oil production in the North Sea, Alaska, Mexico and other non-OPEC fields combined with the industrialised countries' switching to non-oil energy and more energy-efficient economies as a whole means OPEC would do well to continue its present policy of accepting small cutbacks in production and prices to maintain its share of the global market, in return for which it could further penetrate the refined products field and the downstream oil industry throughout the world. This would produce a global petroleum partnership in which producers and refiners everywhere have the same motive to preserve their real income.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: Promoting Arab interests

IN HIS meeting with a delegation from the Nile Valley Parliament, Prime Minister Ahmad Obaidat paid tribute to Egypt for its national stand and its sacrifices in service of Arab causes. He also voiced Jordan's appreciation for the Egyptian leadership under President Mubarak and its national policies and orientation. Mr. Obaidat said that Jordan's decision to restore relations with Egypt was in recognition of Egypt's role and stand.

The prime minister was echoing King Hussein's praise of the Egyptian stand during his meeting with the visiting parliamentary delegation.

No doubt Jordan appreciates Egypt's stand vis a vis the Iran-Iraq War, Israel's invasion of Lebanon and the Palestine problem. If both countries, Jordan and Egypt, have identical views about these issues, it is natural for them to coordinate their policies and stands, and to join their efforts to confront common dangers. Lack of cooperation will have disastrous effects on the Arab Nation and will perpetuate the prevailing weak Arab position.

### Al Dustour: Arab should counter terrorism

IT IS hard to find a reason for the lack of Arab-Palestinian coordination to stem the continued Israeli drive to kill, evict or imprison our kinsmen in the occupied Arab territories. We are surprised to see the Arabs satisfied only with issuing condemnation statements of Israeli terrorist attacks on civilians in the occupied areas and doing nothing else to alleviate people's sufferings there.

Sunday's attack on an Arab bus in which one person was killed and several others injured reflects Israel's intention to go ahead with plans to terrorise the Arabs and force them to leave their homeland. The attack was no doubt one link in a long series of acts of aggression directed against the Arab people. The Israelis have tried all forms of intimidation and acts of terror.

They have blown up homes and cars, killed civilians and imprisoned thousands of Arab youth in a bid to force the Arabs to leave Palestine. The campaign nowadays is accompanied by a drive by several members of the PLO government to deepen the hatred of Jews towards the Arabs, thus encouraging more terrorist actions. We hope the Arabs will take serious action towards thwarting Israel's ambition... and designs.

### Sawt Al Shaab: Support is necessary

THE RECENT Israeli elections resulted in extremists coming to power and offered terrorists a golden chance to exercise their actions against the Arab population. The attack on the Arab bus in Jerusalem Sunday was one of the offshoots of the elections, and a natural result of handing the reins of power to a handful of assassins and criminals. Both the government and the Jewish extremists were responsible for the attack which underlined the continued Zionist drive to force the Arabs to leave Palestine.

The use of arms and bombs belonging to the Israeli Army is a conclusive evidence of the collusion between the two sides.

The people of the occupied Arab lands realise these facts very well because they witness daily acts of intimidation and aggression directed against them. They also see Meir Kahane and other terrorists trying to storm their homes and refugee camps, calling on them to leave Palestine and threatening them with worse things to happen if they do not obey.

# More discussion, less compulsion

By Rami G. Khouri

HAVE YOU followed the controversy over the Ministry of Education's decision to make students take an examination after the third preparatory class, to determine the 60 per cent who would continue their secondary studies and the 40 per cent who would go into vocational training schools or handicrafts centres? It is a most fascinating and important debate, whose final results will determine not only the outlines of Jordan's education system, but the tenor of its political fabric as well. Somebody had better get a handle on this matter pretty soon before we are transformed into the basketweaving and embroidery capital of the universe. I have several comments:

1. It is hard to find fault with the ministry's stated objective of wishing to direct more young Jordanians into vocational training schools, while reducing the flow of high school graduates seeking university-level professional degrees. I would have thought that such a reorientation of the supply side of the labour market could be

most efficiently and humanely done by using the natural forces of the market. For example, if wages for technical workers and graduates of vocational training schools were to rise to realistic and competitive levels, more people would be attracted to become plumbers, electricians, metalworkers and carpenters. By forcing tens of thousands of students into vocational training centres, the ministry will have precisely the opposite effect. We will have a glut of too many technicians, which will drive down wages and force those with technical training to seek jobs in other fields. It will also induce tens of thousands of Jordanians to travel abroad for high school degrees, as they do now for university degrees, thereby aggravating the balance of payments situation and causing further confusion all around by producing a glut of foreign-trained graduates who are out of touch with local matters.

2. The ministry's argument that other Arab countries hold such tests, as well as big powers such as France, the Soviet

Union and Japan, is a simplistic and meaningless response to those concerned parents who have asked for a national discussion on the matter. I, for one, do not want to emulate the Soviet system of life; for despite the great, proud history and current technological achievements of our friends in the Soviet Union, their system's denial of individual liberties strikes me as completely opposite to what we are striving for in this country.

Japan has an oriental tradition of discipline, hard work and communal effort that is totally alien to our rather more casual manner of life. As for France, well, sure, let's be like France, if that's what we are trying to do, but as far as I know.

3. In France or other industrially advanced and politically pluralistic and democratic states, a decision of such importance is not made suddenly and arbitrarily by a handful of ministry officials and imposed without debate on the people. The whole point of

French power and glory, and its achievements in so many fields, is that the French systems of politics, economics and education are based on the concept of the consent of the governed, of the people deciding what is best for themselves.

4. The importance and consequences of the ministry of education's decision cannot be under-estimated, for they promise to cause a major upheaval in the country. They are not necessarily wrong. But we can only apply them in good conscience if they have been shown and proven to be accepted by the people of Jordan, whose lives they will ultimately effect in a major way. If, as we are so often and correctly reminded, our people are our most important national resource, why then are our young people being treated like sheep to be herded here and there according to the whims of those who happen to be in official positions in assorted ministries? To whom, one wonders, are ministry officials responsible? Who can question

their decisions?

5. Where, oh where, is the parliament? Isn't this a topic worthy of public discussion in parliament, with invited representatives of the ministry of education, educators and concerned private citizens asked to give their views and answer questions? Why doesn't the parliament set up a special committee of eight or ten members to hold hearings on the matter, with some of those committee sessions televised for all citizens to share in? What is the purpose of our parliament and our television, if not to treat such important issues as this? If our people are such a vital national asset, one would think our people's television could do with a bit less Magnum and a bit more about the future of their children and their country.

6. Finally, I sympathise with the ministry of education, for they have been handed responsibilities that far transcend either their technical capacity to investigate fully or their political capacity to enforce. It is

unfair both to the ministry and to the people of Jordan that such important decisions be made arbitrarily, and suddenly, enforced on an unsuspecting citizenry that thought it was basking in the warm and soothing glow of the early morning rays of a more participatory system of national decision-making. If we have a problem with our education system, let us put all our minds together and solve it according to the collective and openly expressed wishes of the folk of the realm. Let's have more dialogue and discussion, and less compulsion.

We are either a real country in which the wishes of the people mean something, or we are a play country in which the people are thrown around like toys. The answer does not lie in the Soviet Union or Japan. It lies right here, in the hearts of all those who dare to believe that this is an honest country with honest people who are capable of making sensible decisions when they are given the opportunity to do so.

## Lebanon's navy ordered to stop illegal seaports activity

By Andrew Tarnowski

BEIRUT — Lebanon's navy and airforce will open fire to stop ships using illegal seaports run by sectarian militias and private businessmen, official sources said Saturday.

The sources, confirming a Beirut radio report, said navy vessels would fire across the bows of ships heading for illegal ports, which the government decided last week to shut down.

A military source, speaking after army Commander General Michel Aoun attended a special cabinet session, added that the airforce was also ready to use its

hawk-hunter fighters against ships violating the ban on illegal ports.

Offending vessels would be towed into Beirut harbour for possible confiscation, the official sources said.

They were unable to confirm the radio's report that force was used two days ago to stop a ship berthing at an illegal dock run by the rightwing Christian "Lebanese Forces" militia beside Beirut's official harbour.

But they said any action would depend on the acquiescence of the powerful Christian and Muslim militias represented in Prime Minister Rashid Karami's "national

unity" cabinet.

A military spokesman said no action had yet been taken but the navy would patrol Lebanon's coastal waters and fire across the bows of vessels heading for illegal ports.

He said the government expected all ships to stop using illegal ports once the first shot was fired and it became clear to shippers that authorities were ready to use force.

Lebanon's navy has only a few coastal vessels and 1,000-1,500 men, the spokesman said. The airforce has less than six hawk-hunter fighters, plus U.S. and French helicopters.

The official sources said Beirut,

Jounieh, Tripoli, Sidon and Tyre had been designated as Lebanon's five official ports.

Measures had been taken to establish navigation channels that ships would have to use in Lebanese waters, they added.

Mr. Karami three days ago ordered military commanders to prepare plans to shut down the eight illegal seaports that have sprung up during Lebanon's nine-year civil war and currently drain the treasury of some three billion pounds (\$375 million) a year.

The sum is about 40 per cent of the revenues the cash-short government hopes to collect to meet a 1985 austerity budget it approved last week.

Top military, security police and customs officers were called to the cabinet Saturday and an army source said it approved a plan to shut down illegal ports, take full control of the five official ports and improve security at Beirut airport and its approach roads.

At present, the government does not have full control of the officially-designated ports. Tyre and Sidon are held by Israeli troops occupying the South, although Israel says it wants to withdraw quickly.

The government has taken control of Beirut, Tripoli and Jounieh, but their official docks are idle as shippers benefit from lower duties, at flourishing militia-run quays nearby.

Of the eight illegal ports, three provide a lucrative income for the "Lebanese Forces," one is run by the "Marada" (giants) militia of ex-President Suleiman Franjieh and the rest by pro-Syrian Sunni militias and businessmen in the North.

The powerful Druze and Shi'ite militias controlling mainly-Muslim West Beirut have no illegal ports but are each building one just south of the capital to raise income and free themselves from dependence on Christian-controlled docks.

## Indian opposition groups groping for common line

By Chaitanya Kalbag

NEW DELHI — India's fragmented opposition groups are groping for unity but agreement on a common platform to battle Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in national elections remains elusive.

Voter support for Mrs. Gandhi's Congress (I) Party, which commands a powerful two-thirds majority in parliament's Lower House, has slipped in several rec-

ent opinion polls near the end of her five-year term. Elections are due within three months.

Mrs. Gandhi, 67, beset by growing dissent within her party, violent separatist movements in the border states in Punjab in the north and Tripura in the northeast, and spiralling conflict between India's majority Hindus and minority Muslims, faces a confused challenge from her opponents.

Attempts to reach a consensus

on fielding common candidates against Congress (I) in the polls have foundered over the choice of a leader for a possible coalition of at least 16 opposition groups.

These groups occupy 164 of the 544 seats in the Lower House, ranging from Communists to the Socialist Janata Party and the rightwing Hindu Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP).

In a new development last weekend, the Lok Dal (People's Party) merged with the Dem-

ocratic Socialist Party, parts of the Janata Party and a breakaway faction of the Congress Party.

Called the Dalit Mazdoor Kisan (untouchables, workers and peasants) Party, the new group is led by Lok Dal chief Charan Singh, a leader of North India's Jat farming community.

Mr. Singh, 81, was at the centre of tortuous negotiations on opposition unity that stalled over his insistence on being made the leader of any coalition — a pro-

position that was viewed with suspicion by other opposition chiefs.

Mr. Singh was the number two man in the Janata opposition coalition which swept Mrs. Gandhi out of power in 1977.

He brought dissent within the Janata to a head when he toppled Prime Minister Morarji Desai in July, 1979, by forming a minority government backed by Mrs. Gandhi.

It had been his lifelong ambition to become prime minister but he

was forced to resign after 24 days in office when Mrs. Gandhi withdrew her support, paving the way for the 1980 elections and her triumphant comeback.

Political analysts said Mr. Singh's new party was unlikely to solve the riddles of India's opposition which keep observers guessing about the affiliations of each politician.

They said the new grouping appeared to be a minor realignment with major opposition

## King to visit Egypt to continue dialogue

(Continued from page 1)

The King said that Kuwait's situation forced it to reduce its aid to Jordan while "our brethren in the Gulf were forced, due to pressing circumstances, to fail to pay many instalments." As for Iraq, the King said: "If we were able to help it more we would have because it needs all help and all relief."

In reply to a question on Jordan's relations with Syria, the King said: "There are no contacts at the present. However, what is new are threats from Syria and Libya, heard through radio and the press in both countries."

"Our differences with Syria were never personal or on the level of leadership but on causes. We differed over Lebanon and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and on what they faced and are still facing. We differed over the Iran-Iraq war and on what we consider a breach of the Arab League Charter and the Joint Defence Treaty. We also differed on stands towards attempts to unify the Arab Nation to protect its interests. These are in fact the dimensions of our differences and if solved there would be no problem."

Referring to the Israeli occupation of South Lebanon, the King said: "We are watching the situation in Lebanon with all concern. I cannot claim I am informed with all the details, but it seems there is an Israeli and Syrian tendency to allow the United States to play a role in the future to secure a certain situation there but I do not know whether these attempts will lead to an Israeli withdrawal."

However, the King said: "A withdrawal would not happen without tough security conditions. One of its dimensions could be eliminating presence of the PLO in Lebanon which is an issue which will be highlighted in the future so-called security conditions."

Referring to Jordan's requirements of arms, King Hussein said Jordan will keep the arms it

has and will work on developing them, "however, we tend to diversify the sources of arms," he said. "Mainly we will seek Soviet arms and at the same time, we will also seek arms from Western Europe — France and Britain included — to get our defence requirements in order to develop our defence capabilities in the face of the challenges facing us," King Hussein said.

King Hussein added that during his planned visit to the Soviet Union, he will discuss a number of issues of mutual concern, particularly Middle East issues.

Speaking about Israel's settlement policy in the occupied territories, King Hussein said the kingdom under occupation have suffered from threats ranging between eviction from their homeland and imposing economic constraints on them.

"There are some people in Israel who say that things will not stop at this point but Jordan itself is part of Israel," King Hussein added.

This, King Hussein added, "clearly indicates the Israeli intentions and greeds."

"Israel could not have challenged Arabs had it not been for Arab disunity and inaction," King Hussein said. He added that the theory of some Arabs that no advance can be made without unanimity has contributed to creating the causes for such challenges to the Arabs by Israel. The more proper thing, King Hussein said, is that majority decisions are accepted to crystallise a policy and confront the challenges.

Jerusalem should be restored to Arab sovereignty and that all occupied lands should be returned to their legitimate owners, irrespective of all the Israeli allegations that they have historical rights in Palestine, the King said.

Arabs and Muslims will not forget their rights in Palestine and Jerusalem regardless of any circumstance or condition, he said.

"I do not have the slightest doubt about the eventuality of the return of this land and Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty," he said.

In answer to a question about the ongoing Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue, King Hussein said: "The stages we have reached are far more than people expect, and we have great hope in the near future to achieve the aspired goals."

Asked about Jordan's acceptance to host the Palestinian National Council's (PNC) meetings, King Hussein said: "In the light of difficulties facing the PNC Jordan welcomes the holding of the PNC session in Amman if the Palestinians wish so."

Replying to another question, on the possibility of the PLO deciding to hold the PNC in Amman, King Hussein said: "The decision is theirs and what we seek is that the Palestinians do not find themselves obliged to follow a certain policy or trend in view of some influences, and that their decisions meet the aspirations and hopes of the Palestinian people."

He added: "We and the Palestinians are in one boat facing the same danger."

"We are with the free Palestinian decision which reflects the aspirations and wishes of our kinsmen in the occupied Arab territories and achieves the aim of liberation."

King Hussein said the PLO should be a party to any solution to the Palestine question. "There will be no solution to the Palestine question without the participation of the PLO," he said.

Asked on his views about the planned Arab summit and the chances for its success, King Hussein said that Jordan supports Arab summit meetings. If meetings do take place, he said, they should be devoted to tackling issues that are closely related to the Arab Nation.

He said: "Arab summit meetings should be held if there are problems to be solved and challenges to be met by the Arab Nation. It was suggested that an Arab summit be held to discuss Jordan's decision to restore relations with Egypt and we agreed to attend this proposed summit even if the restoration of relations with Egypt

was the only subject to be discussed at the meetings."

"But, in fact, we believe that any Arab summit should tackle a variety of problems and put things right. For example, the Arab leaders should commit themselves to the various Arab summit resolutions not only to matters pertaining to financial issues, but also to the convening of Arab summits on schedule and abiding by their various resolutions."

"The Arab leaders should also commit themselves to the Arab League's Charter, and the Joint Defence Pact. These are all problems that require solutions by Arab summits which, in my view, should convene annually on a regular basis. The Arab leaders should be dynamic in action and capable of confronting the challenges, because every year we are confronted with new developments and new challenges that require consideration and proper action."

Asked whether Egypt and Jordan will revive the Joint Defence Pact between them, the King said that this will not be dealt with in the present stage but the two countries are rather concerned with promoting bilateral cooperation in numerous fields. "There are unlimited areas for cooperation with Egypt and both sides will benefit from such cooperation," he said.

The two countries, he added, are now starting to cooperate in economic and trade affairs and in agriculture, mining, water resources and scientific research.

"We hope to develop this cooperation further in the future," he said.

Asked about the economic situation in Jordan the King said: "Jordan is part of the world and its economy was affected by the prevailing situation as other nations, but the adverse effects of the situation on Jordan were very limited. We were affected by the failure of certain Arab states to honour their financial commitments to Jordan in implementation of Arab summit resolutions. This has forced us to obtain foreign loans to pay up for the weapons which we

undertook to buy over the past years in order to develop our defence capabilities."

"However, we have passed the most crucial stage, and the situation is now improving."

Asked on oil prospecting in Jordan, the King said that samples of good quality oil have been extracted in Jordan, and the search now is directed on defining the

quantities that the country possesses.

"But we are optimistic that we will satisfy part of our oil needs in the future, the King said."

"Jordan is also keen on industrialisation and ground work has been laid to build a good industrial base, though agriculture will not be neglected because it is the basis of our economy."

## Egypt, France seek new initiatives

(Continued from page 1)

Venice Declaration, which called for a Middle East settlement guaranteeing Palestinian self-determination.

Mr. Mubarak said it was too early to talk about reviving a separate plan submitted by France and Egypt to the United Nations Security Council in 1982.

The proposal, for an independent Palestinian state and mutual recognition by Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), never came to a vote.

Mr. Mubarak said he and Mr. Mitterrand discussed in general

terms an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, which diplomats say is the most likely area for progress in the coming months, but he gave no details.

The Egyptian leader was meeting French Prime Minister Laurent Fabius before attending a reception given by the Egyptian ambassador later Monday.

Monday afternoon, Mr. Mubarak met with Iraqi Ambassador to France Mohammed Al Mashatt who delivered a message from Iraqi President Saddam Hussein concerning the possible resumption of Iraqi-Egyptian diplomatic relations, according to Iraqi forces.

## Nile Valley delegation briefed

(Continued from page 1)

ways adopted by Jordan and Egypt to solve them. Attending the meeting were Minister of Information Laila Sharaf, Queen Noor's advisor Mrs. In'am Al Mufti and the wife of the Egyptian charge d'affaires in Amman.

On Sunday Mr. Fayez hosted a dinner in honour of the visiting delegation and in a speech he delivered at the banquet he welcomed the delegation saying that the visit came as an expression of the brotherly ties linking the people of Jordan with the Nile Valley people.

"This meeting followed the memorable meeting between His Majesty King Hussein and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak which crowned with the restoration of political relations with Egypt," Mr. Fayez said.

In reply, Dr. Mahjoub expressed deep appreciation for Jordan on behalf of President Mubarak and Sudanese President Jafar Numeiri and the Nile Valley Parliament to King Hussein for his decision to restore diplomatic and political relations with Egypt.

Dr. Mahjoub also extended an invitation for Upper House of Parliament Speaker Ahmad Lawzi and Mr. Fayez to visit Egypt.



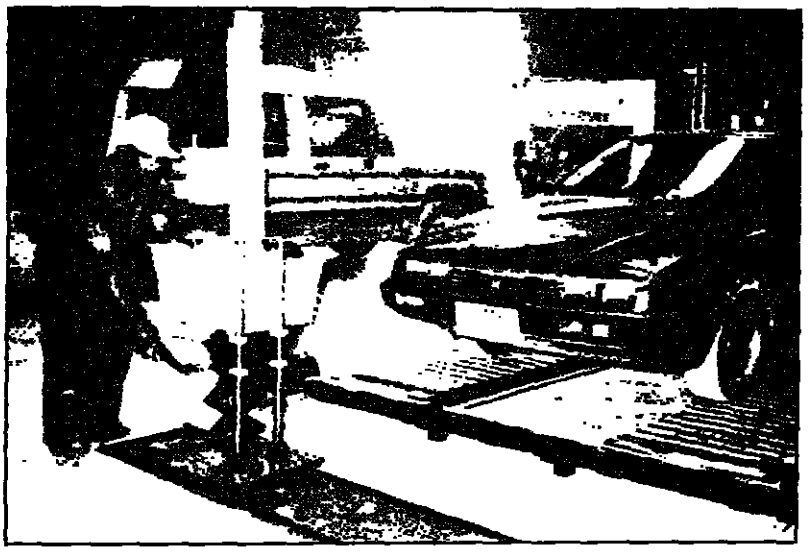
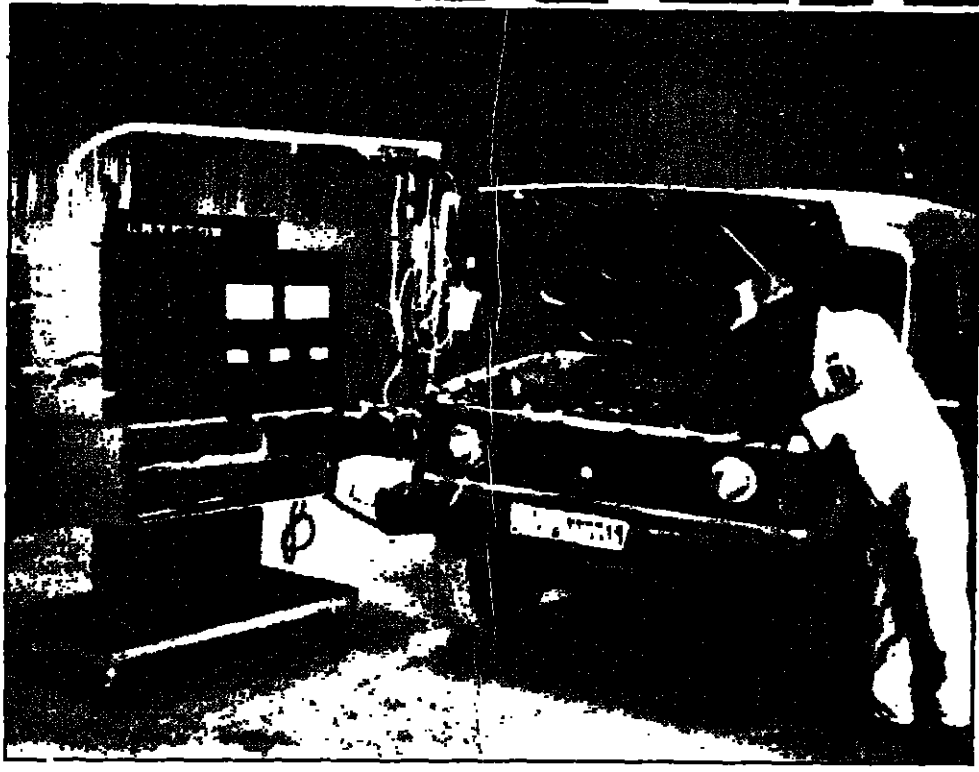
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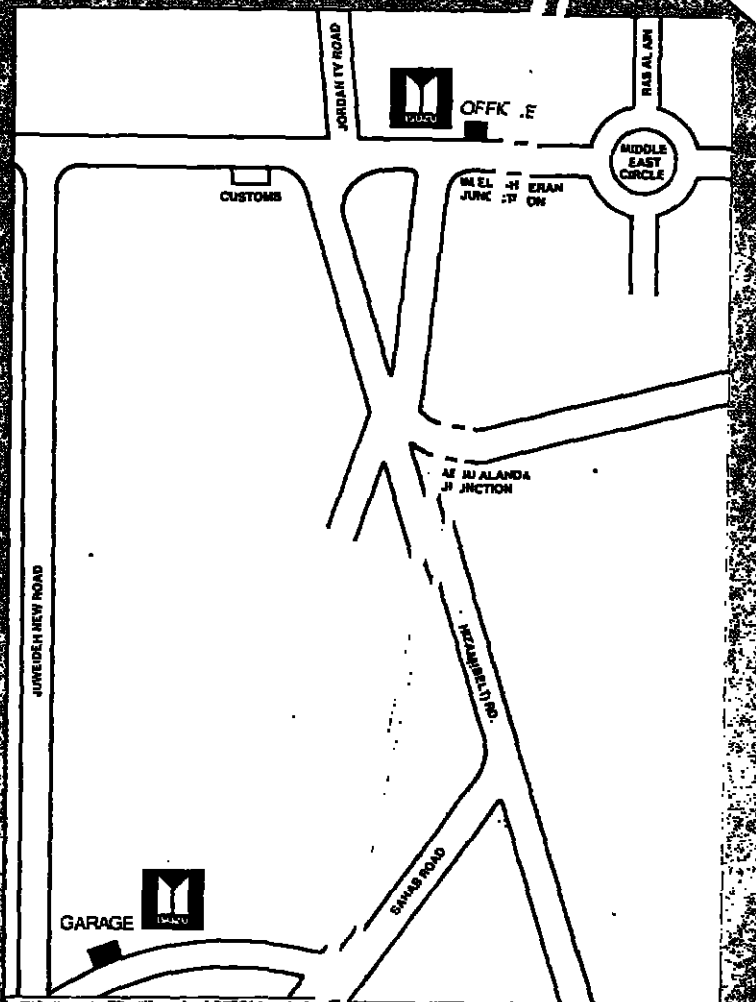
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## Unheralded Italian wins death-marred marathon

**NEW YORK (R)** — Unheralded Italian Orlando Pizzolato and women's favourite Grete Waitz of Norway overcame brutal running conditions to triumph at the New York marathon — marred by the first death in the race's 15-year history.

Unseasonably high temperatures of 74 degrees Fahrenheit (23 centigrade) and stifling 96 per cent humidity made Sunday's 42.195-km race over the streets and bridges of New York an especially grueling test.

Pizzolato, 26, who had never won a marathon in 12 tries, stopped eight times in the final stages to fight off cramp and stomach pains. Waitz, 31, scored her sixth New York win despite being stricken with diarrhoea.

The weather may have been a factor in the fate of 48-year-old Jacques Bussereau, from Perpignan in southwest France, who died in hospital after suffering a heart attack on the Queensborough Bridge some 24 kilometres into the race.

Marathon officials said he had previously suffered a heart attack four years ago.

"It was the worst marathon I've ever run, no doubt about that," said Waitz. "I had stomach problems after three or four miles. I was seriously thinking of dropping out."

Pizzolato said: "It was very hot and very hard to run. When I was stopping, towards the end, I was lucky no one was coming from behind. That made me feel that no one was running better than me." Pizzolato's time of 2:14.53 was the slowest for a winner in nine years.

Pizzolato appeared to be as surprised by his victory as anyone. Asked what his most important victory was before this marathon triumph, he replied: "There wasn't one."

Briton David Murphy had been challenging the Italian but could not take advantage of Pizzolato's faltering finish. Murphy came in second, about 300 metres behind. Herbert Steffny of West Germany was third.

### Cuba wins world baseball

**HAVANA (R)** — Cuba defeated the United States 10-1 Sunday night to win the 1984 World Amateur Baseball Championships. The Cuban victory was watched by a crowd of 55,000 including President Fidel Castro and Soviet Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov.



**IRAQ CELEBRATES MERLION VICTORY:** Iraqi national soccer team holds aloft the Merlion Soccer Cup trophy to celebrate its second successive victory in the championship at the Singapore National Stadium. Iraq won the final by beating South Korea 2-1 Sunday after extra time. The score was 1-1 after normal time.

### ASC officials hope Libyans will take part in African final

**CAIRO (R)** — The Cairo-based African Soccer Confederation (ASC) expressed hope Monday that Libya's Al Ahli would come here next month for the first leg match of the African Cup Winners' Cup final against National of Egypt.

The confederation's secretary-general Mustafa Fahmi told Reuters he did not expect word from Al Ahli until 10 days before the encounter, tentatively scheduled for November 16, 17 or 18.

Fahmi, however, said the fact it was a final round might lure Al Ahli to take part.

He recalled that the last Libyan soccer team to come to Cairo was in 1977 when Al Medina played National in an early round of Africa's Champions' Cup of club sides.

The Libyans face disqualification if they decline to play the first leg, allowing Cameroon's Canon Yaounde to take their place.

Canon, who have won the Cup Winners' Cup twice since it was inaugurated 10 years ago, lost to the Libyans in the semi-final this

year in a penalty shootout after a 1-1 aggregate tie.

Fahmi said the National versus Al Ahli final could also take place on a neutral ground if both sides agreed or if the organising committee was convinced that it was impossible for either team to play on the usual home-and-away basis.

"I personally hope they can set a precedent of sport overcoming political differences for once. Anything is possible in soccer. Al Ahli may very well show up in Cairo," Fahmi said.

National, arguably the best African club side of all time, qualified for the final at the expense of holders and compatriots Arab Contractors Sunday on the away-goal rule.

They drew 1-1 Sunday after a goalless draw two weeks ago in their first leg match.

"We are delighted to be in the final," National's English coach Don Revie, who had a string of successes as manager of English side Leeds United, told Reuters Monday.

### Marvis Frazier to meet Britain's Funso Banjo

**LONDON (R)** — Marvis Frazier, son of former world heavyweight champion Joe Frazier, is to meet one of Britain's leading heavyweights Funso Banjo in London on December 5.

Frazier, who won the American cruiserweight title in Atlantic City last week when he outpointed

Bernard Benton, will have his father in his corner for the fight.

In 1983, Frazier lost in one round to Larry Holmes in a World Boxing Council heavyweight title fight.

Banjo is considered to be a leading contender for the British heavyweight title.

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(Minimum lease one year)

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2. A furnished apartment composed of 2 bedrooms, a guest room, a big hall, a bathroom, a veranda and a kitchen surrounded by a garden, with a telephone situated in the Fifth Circle, Abdoun, Orthodox Club Road.

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Bids will be accepted until Thursday November 1, 1984, 12:00 noon.

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|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| Tel: 44092-44280                     | Tel: 22117                  | Tel: 25155                | Tel: 23171                  | Tel: 22117                  | Tel: 22117        | Tel: 22117    | Tel: 22117                |
| TRADING PLACES                       | SUPERMAN III                | THE OUTSIDERS             | THE BEGINNER                | NIGHT MOON                  | QURBANI Indian    | THE BORDERS   | THE BORDERS               |
| Tel: 677420                          | (Colour)                    | (Colour)                  | (Colour)                    | (Colour)                    | THUNDER           | (Colour)      | (Colour)                  |
| Performances 3:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30 | Performances: 12:3 - 5:30-8 | 3:30 6:00 8:30 10:30 p.m. | Performances: 12-3 - 5:30-8 | Abdali, behind ALIA offices | American (Colour) | "Arabic Film" | Performances: 12-3-5:30-8 |

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# India changes the rules of tea trade

LONDON—Since late last year it has been evident that something, perhaps something fundamental, has changed about the Indian tea business as it struggles to meet booming domestic demand without losing valuable export earnings.

The first sign of change came on Christmas Eve, when the government announced a ban on the export of the main Indian tea — CTC, or Crush Tear, Curl, the blackened leaves of which have been a mainstay of India's trade with the West for 150 years.

That ban ended in May, only to be followed last month by a new ruling, which limited overall tea exports this year to 215 million kilograms. This compares with 241 million kilograms of tea exported in 1981, 189 million kilograms in 1982 and 205 million kilograms last year.

Now, the Indian government is considering a permanent regime of monthly export quotas, which could come into effect in January.

The effect of these restrictions, inevitably, has been to drive up world tea prices. The average London tea auction price reached a record 317 per kilogramme in January, subsidised as the ban eased and is now climbing again.

Brooke Bond says it is "reviewing prices from day to day" — normally corporation parlance for an imminent increase.

This pressure on prices has occurred despite the fact that India is well past the half-way mark in gathering a record tea crop, which is expected to weigh in at around 625 million kilograms this year — 6 per cent up on 1983.

The Kenyan tea crop, however, has been affected by drought.

## More serious purpose

But the oddest aspect of the last nine months has been the break from normal Indian government behaviour during a tea price surge. What the industry expected was for the government to impose a special tax on exports to boost foreign exchange earnings, as it did in the last boom, in 1977.

The fact that this did not happen indicates that this time the Indians have a more serious and longer range purpose.

The most obvious explanation for India's behaviour is that, with an election due in the next few months, the Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Gandhi is keen to control food prices, which are always an emotive subject in a country where even the young can recall scenes of famine and starvation.

Tea or "cha", as the Indians once taught their colonial masters to call it, may not fill bodies with protein, but tea-drinking has become a habit even in villages far from tea gardens.

As India's population continues to climb, so does domestic tea consumption. Between 1977 and 1983, Indian consumption rose by 36 per cent. The country's tea production in the same period increased by only 6 per cent.

## Vein of life

These two trends have opened up the alarming possibility that India, with China the originator of the tea industry and still the producer of 30 per cent of the world's

tea, might in time become a net importer.

If that were to happen, the balance of payments consequences would be serious. Even in a poor year like 1982-83, when tea prices were low, the gardens contributed 4.2 per cent of India's exports.

In a high price year, like 1977-78, the figure was 10.5 per cent.

It is this fear that tea will waste away as a source of foreign exchange earnings which underlies the change of attitudes in Delhi.

The government has been persuaded that it must at the very least seriously examine the strategic difficulties facing the industry if it is not to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs.

At the same time the industry, from its financial heartland in the crumbling elegance of Calcutta, has been keeping the printing presses warm with pamphlets and blueprints for the industry's future. India's two export restrictions are the most concrete results so far of this new dialogue between Delhi and Calcutta, but there may well be more to come.

## History raises suspicion

The explanation of how India found itself with a tea industry incapable of keeping up with domestic consumption patterns lies deep in the country's history.

Organised tea cultivation was started in Assam by the British. Until India introduced its foreign investment laws in 1973, ownership of the gardens was dominated by British companies, just as the world trade in tea was centred upon an auction room in the city of London.

Since 1973, containerisation and direct sales contacts have undermined the London tea auctions and Indian interests have taken control of the major India tea companies. Even companies with obvious British roots, like Brooke Bond India, have 60 per cent Indian equity.

The typical Indian tea company today is, like the largest, Tata Tea, part of an Indian-owned industrial conglomerate. The only slight deviation from this pattern has been the growing stake in tea of U.K.-based Indians, like the group run from London by Mr. Swraj Paul.

Mr. Paul's younger brother, Mr. Suresh Paul, runs two major Calcutta-based tea companies — Assam Frontier and Empire-Singh.

Because of its history, tea growers have frequently been suspected of enjoying large profits, too easily made at the expense of consumers and low-paid workers.

The gradual Indianisation of the industry in the 1970s did not automatically put an end to such suspicions and those who lobby for the tea growers in Delhi are still nervous that the Calcutta-Delhi axis remains fragile.

But there is increasing confidence that the government and the growers have at last recognised their common interests and are working together to pursue them.

One side of this coalition of interest is the government's desire for both stable domestic tea prices and maximum foreign exchange earnings. The other is the tea companies' search for a fiscal and international commodity market

background which is less cyclical and which encourages greater reinvestment in tea.

According to the tea growers, draconian taxation regimes — amounting to 70 per cent in Assam — have bled the industry, encouraging growers to stop using fertiliser when prices are low and not to invest in new plantations or rejuvenation of existing tea bushes.

One upshot of the new dialogue between Calcutta and Delhi has been a series of government moves, not resisted by the industry, to crack down on invoicing fraud and to increase domestic price transparency by encouraging the use of public auctions.

In return for cleaning up its image, the industry has found sympathetic listeners inside the commerce ministry for its ambitious objectives for tea in India's seventh national plan, which will cover the 1985-90 period.

The idea is for the government to concede that the tea bush, which has an economic life of 40 to 50 years, is an industrial asset which should attract a depreciation allowance.

If granted, the industry would agree to place the cash generated in a development fund to replace worn out bushes, to plant new areas and to irrigate plantations which need it.

At a cost of \$900 million — through a mix of soft loans, depreciation allowances and other internally generated funds — the industry says it can raise production from 625 million kilograms by 1990, and exports from 215 million kilograms to 257 million kilograms.

Details of this deal have yet to be agreed at the highest political level in Delhi and remain vulnerable to the argument that the tea growers are fat cats not suitable for support in an election year. The answer will be known by February, when the final version of the seventh plan should be published.

As an earnest of good intent, however, the government has launched a support scheme for the declining plantations of the Darjeeling area, which produce premiums — so-called "orthodox" teas, popular with the Soviet Union and the Middle East.

But the Indian strategy, as it exists in the minds of senior government officials and men like Mr. Jagdish Khattar, the chairman of the Indian tea board, goes beyond central production planning targets.

As they see it, the objective is to lead the tea growers into parts of the tea business with greater potential for adding value — packaging and tea-bags, for example — and to use India's muscle internationally to ensure that the world price of tea stays high.

"We have not received fair prices in the past," says Mr. Khattar. "This is not in the long-term interest of either producer or consumer."

Mr. Khattar sits at a desk surrounded by packaged tea displays bearing labels like "Bentleys Tea", which is in fact an Indian produced and packaged brand sold in the Middle East. His aim is to see the Indian producers, instead of selling bulk tea to foreign

blenders like Lipton, Brooke Bond and Cadbury-Typhoo, marketing their own packaged tea direct to retailers.

Although he acknowledges the formidable power of the Western tea majors in markets like the U.K. and the U.S., he believes that the Indian industry has embarked on a path from which it will not be deflected.

Several companies, including Tata, are pursuing the value-added approach, diversifying into tea-bags and instant teas, but not all Indian tea men are convinced.

"The producer will never be successful in this value-added tea," says Mr. Suresh Paul. "Where you have the mentality of the agriculturalist, it cannot be put together with the mind of the highly complicated marketing man. It is not possible to shake Brooke Bond and Typhoo. They are very strong."

In any case, says Mr. Paul, the tea companies can prosper simply by more aggressive management, and by investing in growth so long as the world is short of tea and prices are high.

"High prices, these are the best fertilisers," he laughs.

That, of course, is a truism for all commodity producers at all times. The trick is to find a way of ensuring that prices stay high.

Here, India has for some time been taking the lead in attempting to establish some form of international tea agreement, but has failed because of lack of interest by Kenya, which produces 5 per cent of the world's tea, but 10 per cent of its exports.

Sri Lanka and China are the other key producers.

Having failed to prevail upon the Kenyans — as a result, as some Indians see it, of underhand manoeuvres by the British, who have large plantations in Kenya — the tea export restrictions of the last nine months look like a clear attempt to manipulate the market single-handed.

"The British no longer control international tea trade," says one leading Indian tea man. "The market is still dominated by five large buyers. They think they can influence the world like they could ten years ago, but they can't."

Since, according to International Tea Committee figures, the world consumed 121 million kilograms more tea than it produced between 1980 and 1983, and continues to run a deficit, the judgment of most tea market experts is that prices are likely to stay firm. These are perfect conditions for the Indian strategy to flourish.

Whether this should be seen as an approach threatening to British tea interests, however, is another matter. Brooke Bond, Lipton and the rest all benefit from higher prices and will need the extra production which this will stimulate to supply their markets.

According to Mr. John Brock, a group director of Brooke Bond with responsibility for India, the approach of the government in recent months has been "very surprising and very encouraging."

The only danger is that rising retail prices will weaken demand in importing countries where, on the whole, consumption has been stable or rising in the last decade. — Financial Times News Feature.

# Riyadh restricts wheat seed imports

BAHRAIN (R) — Saudi Arabia's ministry of agriculture and water has issued new requirements for wheat seed importers which it says will have the effect of cutting the volume of seed imports and improving quality.

The kingdom basically buys its wheat seeds from the United States, with the Yecoro Rojo variety accounting for about 98 per cent of the total, Western agricultural experts say.

They estimate requirements to mid-November at around 125,000 tonnes.

Under the new regulations, ministry forms will have to be filled out listing the amount of seed required by individual growers and areas to be planted. The ministry will issue permits to import firms and set a deadline for the arrival of seeds.

Saudi Arabia has achieved

self-sufficiency in wheat, with output of hard winter wheat this year of 1.3 million tonnes and domestic consumption of around 900,000 tonnes.

Trade sources say the only imports in the coming year are likely to be around 5,000 tonnes of specialty flour.

The agricultural experts said the new requirements are basically a rationalisation of import procedure to prevent possible abuse of the system.

The Saudi Gazette newspaper quoted a ministry statement as saying: "Despite all precautions adopted in the past and for various

reasons many diseases have afflicted wheat fields."

The experts, however, do not believe the disease situation was serious, noting every growing area has its own problems.

The ministry indicated it has also not been satisfied with the standard of imported seed, noting

"a great discrepancy existed between seed-importing firms from the viewpoints of potentials and capabilities to provide seed conforming to the condition and specifications set by the ministry."

The ministry has set a deadline of Dec. 10 for arrival of seeds for the 1984-85 year.

It also set a price of 2,000 riyals (\$560) per tonne for the sale of seeds to farmers in the kingdom. Agricultural experts noted, however, that this applied to cash sales, and that the price of seed purchased on credit would be higher.

As part of an overall drive for food self-sufficiency, the government guarantees to buy wheat from Saudi farmers at around \$1,000 a tonne, over seven times the world price.

The result of the huge boost in wheat output, up from 800,000 tonnes last year and only 187,000 tonnes in 1981-82, is a shortage of storage facilities.

Trade sources said quantities of wheat are being kept on the farms, but they noted this was not a major problem because of the dry climate.

They said projects to increase storage capacity are underway, including plans to provide grain trans-shipment facilities to serve other countries in the Red Sea area.

# Israel's foreign debt soars to \$23.8 billion

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel's foreign debt grew by \$1.1 billion in the first six months of this year to nearly \$24 billion, the Bank of Israel said Sunday.

The situation has deteriorated significantly since last April, which saw an increase in short-term loans taken out by the government, officials said.

Loan payments of more than \$7 billion will be due in the coming year.

The debt, much of it to the United States, is \$23.844 billion, the officials said.

Prime Minister Shimon Peres said last week Israel would not take advantage of a U.S. offer of a three-month moratorium on payments of half a billion dollars due to the U.S. government.

The Peres government has been negotiating a wage and price freeze with trades unions and industrialists in a bid to stem inflation expected to reach 800 per cent per year.

But trade union opposition has stalled the talks, and the government is reported to be again considering a plan to link the economy to the U.S. dollar.

Under the scheme wages and prices would be calculated in dollars but paid in shekels.

# Dollar firms in Europe on interest rate outlook

FRANKFURT (R) — The dollar firmed against the German mark on European currency markets Monday, with traders saying that a recent lower U.S. interest rate trend was over.

The American currency was fixed at 3.0642 marks in Frankfurt, just over three pence higher than on Friday, when it was set at 3.0338 marks.

The Bundesbank, West Germany's central bank, did not sell any dollars at Monday's fixing session. But currency traders said they were still cautious about buying dollars after the bank intervened late last week to weaken the U.S. currency.

Higher interest rates on dollar deposits in Europe Monday were cited as the main factor aiding the dollar following action by the U.S. Federal Reserve (Central Bank) in U.S. money markets at the end of last week to stop interest rates dipping further.

This was seen as putting a stop to further cuts in U.S. bank prime rates for the time being.

On Friday most leading banks clipped interest rates charged to their best customers by half a percentage point to 12 per cent.

# Oslo will not change oil production level

SINGAPORE (R) — Norway will keep producing the same amount of oil despite proposals for an OPEC cutback of 1.5 million barrels per day (b/d), Norwegian Foreign Minister Svend Stray said Monday. Mr. Stray, here on a four-day official visit, told Reuters that a price cut by Norway's state-owned Statoil two weeks ago to around \$28.50 a barrel was not likely to last more than two months. Norway is not an OPEC member. Mr. Stray said: "The present problem was started by the British National Oil Company (BNOC) which gave rebates to its customers. We had to follow because our customers also asked for similar rebates."

# YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

## FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, OCT. 30, 1984

GENERAL TENDENCIES: This is no day to take any chances with your good name. Do what the positions of power expect of you and be a good citizen. Temptations could lead you into an unwise fracas.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Be conscientious in handling your work and don't quarrel with anyone or you get into big trouble. Employ poise and tact.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Stick to regular work since this is not the day to look for greener pastures. Preserve at promises made.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) You want to forget some obligation that is annoying you, but could get in trouble, so handle it now.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Don't take the bait if an associate is in the mood for an argument. Keep busy at your own work.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Your ideas disagree with those of a co-worker, but avoid arguments. Use your own good judgment and get a much done.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) You have to economize more, particularly where recreation is concerned. Spend time at something productive and satisfying.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Maintain peace at home where the wrong word could trigger a disaster. Use care in invitations and motion of all kind.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Avoid one who is in the mood to fight. Be more objective in conversations. Keep calm and collected and all will be fine.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Do not commit yourself to some big expense that you cannot afford. Follow advice of a seasoned business person.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Get out of that discontented mood and do something constructive. If you go out socially, avoid controversies.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) A private affair could get you quite angry, but don't jump on innocent bystanders. Research a present dilemma.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) A good friend may do something today that is not to your liking, but do not try to force your point of view on him.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will need to channel energy in the right directions, be sports, so as not to get into trouble. One who will need a good college education. The field of engineering is especially good here, so stress this.

# THE Daily Crossword by Samuel K. Flegner

ACROSS

1. Boring punches
5. Orchestra section
10. de la lae gras
14. Skip
15. Noontime activity
16. Epochal
17. Pundit
18. Emcees
20. Consonant
22. Mollify
23. —
24. Papal
25. Platigorsk instrument
27. Brut relative
28. Imbed
32. Flimdon's
33. Transaction initials
34. Cleopatra's
35. Payable
36. Painter Henri
38. Rowing team
39. Skiffing
41. Ridge or heat
42. Pelindronic
43. Shellac
44. Croissant
45. Yume
46. Hawaiian
48. Asset
49. Funny
52. Netherlands
53. Spinner of
57. Heb. month
58. Dies
59. Minimal
60. Brittle
61. — for (summon)
62. Irregularly notched
63. Weight system

DOWN

1. Mabel
2. — for All Seasons
3. Gascons
4. Asaptic
5. Kind of furnace
6. Smallest of a litter
7. — Arbor
8. Comprehensive
9. Dolphin coach
10. Sining
11. Zone
12. Acrob
13. Choice word
19. Parting to noisily
21. Numero —
24. Boring
25. Certain chests
26. Escape by cunning
27. Taper
28. Prophet
29. Mismastery
30. Related
31. Beguineers
36. Cheshire —
37. — Salvador
40. Sesame for one
41. Newell man
45. Everything
47. Ancient old style
48. Ottoman
49. Monkswood
50. Horse
51. — Bator
52. Dame Myra
53. Defense pact
54. Wagon
56. Thai language

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51. — Bator
52. Dame Myra
53. Defense pact
54. Wagon
56. Thai language

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Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

ACROSS

1. Boring punches
5. Orchestra section
10. de la lae gras
14. Skip
15. Noontime activity
16. Epochal
17. Pundit
18. Emcees
20. Consonant
22. Mollify
23. —
24. Papal
25. Platigorsk instrument
27. Brut relative
28. Imbed
32. Flimdon's
33. Transaction initials
34. Cleopatra's
35. Payable
36. Painter Henri
38. Rowing team
39. Skiffing
41. Ridge or heat
42. Pelindronic
43. Shellac
44. Croissant
45. Yume
46. Hawaiian
48. Asset
49. Funny
52. Netherlands
53. Spinner of
57. Heb. month
58. Dies
59. Minimal
60. Brittle
61. — for (summon)
62. Irregularly notched
63. Weight system

DOWN

1. Mabel
2. — for All Seasons
3. Gascons
4. Asaptic
5. Kind of furnace
6. Smallest of a litter
7. — Arbor
8. Comprehensive
9. Dolphin coach
10. Sining
11. Zone
12. Acrob
13. Choice word
19. Parting to noisily
21. Numero —
24. Boring
25. Certain chests
26. Escape by cunning
27. Taper
28. Prophet
29. Mismastery
30. Related
31. Beguineers
36. Cheshire —
37. — Salvador
40. Sesame for one
41. Newell man
45. Everything



# Mondale insists polls are wrong

WASHINGTON (R) — With just over a week to go in the U.S. election race, Walter Mondale is insisting that the public opinion polls which make Ronald Reagan look a sure winner are wrong.

"There's an enthusiasm, a commitment and an excitement in this country that those polls don't measure," Mr. Mondale said in San Francisco at the weekend.

Indeed Mr. Mondale drew huge cheering crowds in California and showed all the enthusiasm of a winner himself.

But the polls, if accurate, gave Mr. Reagan a commanding and undiminished lead that would be virtually impossible for Mr. Mondale to overcome before polling day on Nov. 6.

A new Time magazine poll showed Mr. Reagan 24 percentage points ahead, 54 to 30. A New York Times poll published on Sunday showed Mr. Reagan 18 points ahead, 53-35.

Time said the lopsided preference for Mr. Reagan was fuelled by "a surge of good feeling" with 74 per cent of those polled saying things were going well

under his presidency.

The president was confident enough to take the weekend off from campaigning. But his White House Chief of Staff, James Baker, said Mr. Reagan continued to run as though he were one point behind, ever mindful of President Truman's stunning 1948 victory when the polls said he was a sure loser.

William Schneider, an American Enterprise Institute expert on public opinion polls, said they had consistently shown Mr. Reagan well ahead for a year.

He said in a television programme that with a record like that, Mr. Reagan could lose only by making a major mistake this week, such as saying the U.S. was prepared to fight and win a nuclear war.

Mr. Baker repeated the assertion that Mr. Reagan would not raise taxes, trimming the U.S. fed-

eral deficit instead with spending cuts and continued expansion of the U.S. economy.

But Mr. Mondale said: "No matter what the president tries to imply, after this election taxes will go up. The question is who will pay."

He continued the tax theme in San Jose, near San Francisco, saying he would tax all income groups fairly while Mr. Reagan "will help out only the wealthy".

Mr. Mondale also accused Mr. Reagan of ignoring human rights in his foreign policy, and called for more U.S. opposition to South Africa's apartheid system.

Meanwhile Vice-President George Bush said Sunday his wife was sorry for a disparaging remark she made about Democratic vice-presidential nominee Geraldine Ferraro.

Barbara Bush sparked controversy earlier this month by referring to Ms. Ferraro as "that four million dollar — I can't say it but it rhymes with rich."

Mr. Bush said of his wife's remark: "She has terrible regrets.



OIL TALKS: Nigerian Oil Minister Tam David West (left) discusses oil prices with Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani (right) (AP Wirephoto)

## S. African unrest claims 131 lives

JOHANNESBURG (R) — A total of 131 people have been killed in violent protests in South Africa's black townships since February, making 1984 the worst year for casualties since 1976, an independent research group said Monday.

The Institute of Race Relations said its records, updated to include a man shot by police near Joh-

annesburg last Friday, reflected a trail of death left by the protest since a teenage girl died at a school near Pretoria in February.

The government has said more than 80 people have been killed in the protest, largely against living standards, in black communities over the past three months.

More than 500 people were killed in the 1976 riots, sparked by an attempt to force black pupils to attend Afrikaans — language of the resented Dutch-descended ruling white minority.

The first casualties this year also resulted from black anger over inferior education standards compared to white schools. Studies have been seriously disrupted.

## India's ties with U.S., Pakistan are at low ebb

By Stephen R. Wilson  
Associated Press

NEW DELHI, India (AP) — India's often uneasy relations with the United States and Pakistan have reached a low ebb following a series of reports suggesting that Washington is stepping up military support for Islamabad.

The new tensions in triangular relations coincide with increasing reports of border clashes between India and Pakistan, which have fought three wars in the past 36 years.

The strains seem to have blunted any hope for early resumption of Indo-Pakistani peace talks, broken off in July when India accused Pakistan of aiding Sikh extremists in the border state of Punjab.

The end result could be the start of a new arms race in the region, underscored by the Indian Defence minister's shopping trip to Moscow starting Tuesday, Oct. 30.

Relations began deteriorating in September when U.S. press reports, apparently based on an intelligence briefing in Washington, said Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was being urged by senior military advisers to launch a pre-emptive air strike against Pakistan's nuclear plants.

India promptly denied it, but the controversy escalated when Pakistan's Foreign Minister, Shahbaz Yaqub Khan, told reporters in Washington Oct. 11 that Islamabad viewed the reports as a "serious threat" which would leave Pakistan "with no alternative but to retaliate."

The next dispute arose when a leading Pakistani newspaper reported Oct. 5 that Washington had offered to provide Pakistan with nuclear protection if Islamabad abandoned its nuclear programme.

The U.S. administration issued several denials, and it was later reported that President Ronald Reagan had actually threatened to cut off military aid to Pakistan if it attempts to develop nuclear weapons capability.

Barely had that issue died down, when Deane R. Hinton, the U.S. ambassador to Pakistan, was quoted in Indian newspapers Oct. 10 as saying Washington would aid Islamabad in the event of an Indian attack.

India's Foreign Ministry, in the strongest statement against the United States in years, said U.S.

attempts to portray India as a potential aggressor were "motivated and reprehensible."

India claimed the United States was trying to justify supply of more sophisticated arms to Pakistan. Officials cited reports from Washington Oct. 11 that Pakistan wanted to buy the E-2C Hawkeye plane, equipped with an advanced early warning airborne system.

Pakistan is already buying 40 sophisticated F-16 fighter jets and an unknown number of Harpoon naval missiles from the United States. It is also the recipient of a five-year \$3.2 billion military and economic aid package.

Washington and Islamabad maintain the arms are needed to counter the presence of more than 100,000 Soviet troops in neighbouring Afghanistan. New Delhi, which has never condemned the Soviet military intervention, contends the weapons will be used against India.

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy met with senior Indian officials here last week in an effort to repair the damage, saying the United States did not think either Pakistan or India would attack each other.

But there were signs that the Indians were not satisfied with Mr. Murphy's assurances. Political commentators suggest the disputes will compel India to turn to the Soviet Union for arms supplies.

Defence Minister S.B. Chavan leaves for Moscow Tuesday at the invitation of the Soviet government. He reportedly seeks supply of T-80 tanks, missiles, attack helicopters and sophisticated radar and avionics equipment.

During a visit to New Delhi last March, Soviet Defence Minister Dmitri Ustinov agreed to sell India advanced army, navy and air force equipment on a priority basis.

India and Pakistan have fought three wars since the subcontinent was divided into predominantly Hindu India and mostly Muslim Pakistan in 1947.

Indian newspapers have carried almost daily reports in recent weeks of firing between Indian and Pakistani troops in the disputed Kashmir border region, site of 1948, 1965 and 1971 wars.

Mrs. Gandhi often warns of the threat of a Pakistani attack, and Rajiv Gandhi, her son and potential successor, has said that Pakistan might invade Kashmir by the end of the year.

## Nakasone prepares for second term

TOKYO (R) — Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Monday outlined his policy goals for the next two years after beating off a challenge to his leadership of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP).

Mr. Nakasone, 66, became the first Japanese prime minister for 12 years to hold onto office for more than two years when rivals in the party decided to let him stand unopposed for a second two-year term as LDP president.

This followed a bout of political infighting, including sharp criticism of Mr. Nakasone's leadership and an unsuccessful attempt to oust him, as faction leaders jostled to strengthen their positions ahead of a cabinet reshuffle later this week.

Mr. Nakasone's six-point policy

statement focussed on domestic problems. He pledged to press on with efforts to reform the cumbersome government administration, reduce the fiscal deficit and overhaul the education system.

He also said he would try to improve welfare systems for the old and physically handicapped.

Political analysts said the fact that five of the six points covered domestic problems reflected Mr. Nakasone's concentration on the home front in recent months, partly in response to charges that he was neglecting such issues.

In his first year in office, he devoted much of his energy to giving Japan a more conspicuous voice in international affairs, including forging a personal relationship

with President Reagan and beefing up the Japanese Armed Forces.

Domestic criticism, together with losses in the December 1983 general election which forced the LDP into a coalition with the small National Liberal Club, led to the emphasis on problems at home.

The only foreign policy point in Monday's statement was a commitment to contribute to world peace and to maintain Japan's security.

Mr. Nakasone also said he would try to unite the LDP. It was not clear whether he had emerged for his second term in a stronger position or more dependent than before on his main backers, including disgraced former Premier Kakuei Tanaka.

## Divers search river for Polish priest's body

WARSAW (R) — Divers are searching the Vistula River and a reservoir for the body of kidnapped priest Father Jerzy Popieluszko following a police interrogation of his alleged abductors, the Interior Ministry said Monday.

A communiqué said one of the detained men claimed he threw the priest into the Vistula near Torun where the kidnapping occurred on Oct. 19.

Two others said Fr. Popieluszko was dropped into a reservoir at Wloclawek on the banks of the river north west of Warsaw.

The ministry did not say whether Fr. Popieluszko was reported by the three to be dead or alive when he was thrown into the water.

One of the men, who was not identified, has been taken to the search area to help the police, the communiqué said.

Interior Minister Czeslaw Kiszczak reported earlier that the three alleged abductors, all police officers attached to the ministry, were deliberately giving conflicting accounts to confuse the investigation.

One of them, Capt. Grzegorz Piotrowski, told the police soon after his arrest that he had killed Fr. Popieluszko and hopes of finding him alive are now slim, though no body has been discovered.

At least one of the two other accused — Lt. Waldemar Chlewicki and Lt. Leszek Pekala — said at first that the priest had been left alive.

## Pakistani women denounce new law as discriminatory

ISLAMABAD (R) — Three leading Pakistani women's groups have denounced as discriminatory a new law by the military government making a woman worth only half a man when signing business contracts.

The Lahore-based groups said in a statement Sunday night they law, promulgated on Saturday as part of the government's drive to Islamise the legal system, was part of a deliberate policy to demean women.

Under the law, a business contract must be signed by two men or a man and two women. It springs from a passage in Islamic scripture saying women are unfamiliar with business and may need help to remember what they signed.

The women's statement said some vaguer passages of the law could devalue women's testimony in courts.

The government appeared anxious to avoid controversy by leaving the question of women's court testimony to individual judges to decide according to the Koran.

## Chilean strike call prompts fear of violence

SANTIAGO (R) — Chilean trade unions and leftist groups demanding wage rises and a quick return to democracy held demonstrations in Santiago today and have called for a general strike Tuesday.

The pattern of previous protests against President Augusto Pinochet's military government over the last 18 months, in which more than 80 people have died, has raised the prospect of a violent two days.

The unionists and leftists are hoping that Monday's demonstrations in the centre of Santiago and in the slums will generate a climate of unrest and encourage support for the general strike.

Diplomats say that an unemployment rate of about 25 per cent, the fragmentation of the labour movement during 11 years of military rule, and the consequences of a failed general strike last year make significant work stoppages unlikely.

A similar calculation has led the broad-based Democratic Alliance Coalition of opposition political parties to withhold support for the protests, especially since key groups such as the copper workers are too weak to stop work Tuesday.

The copper workers are still reeling from the effects of the failure of a general strike call last year.

The unionists and leftists want wage rises to offset the inflationary effects of a devaluation of the peso last month, and are going ahead with the protests despite modest pay increases announced by Gen. Pinochet last week.

The authorities have promised to take whatever measures are necessary to keep order. Dozens of people were detained in police sweeps Sunday through poor areas of Santiago.

The government approach has otherwise been low-key, despite an intensified bombing campaign by leftist guerrilla groups which reached a climax with a car bomb opposite a building housing offices of the military junta on Friday morning.

The Roman Catholic Church has warned against violence by either protesters or the authorities. It said it was not legitimate to use social unrest and the despair of the poor to produce more conflict if this led only to death and destruction.

"Nor is it legitimate, using the justification of the need to preserve public order, or the security services to stoop to committing arbitrary acts and torture," it added.

## Red Cross delegate dies in Ethiopian road accident

GENEVA, Switzerland (Agencies) — Alain Jossi, a 35-year-old delegate of the all-Swiss International Committee of the Red Cross, was killed in a road accident during relief operations in Ethiopia, the Red Cross announced Monday.

An employee of the Ethiopian Red Cross who was in Jossi's car was injured in the accident which occurred Sunday, the ICRC said.

Meanwhile Ethiopia's Famine Relief Minister apparently rejected a British offer to send military planes to airlift food to his country's starving people.

Dawit Wolde Giorgis suggested in a radio interview that Britain's offer of two air force transport planes to ferry food to disaster zones in Ethiopia was a pro-

## 114 people saved after Philippine ship sinks

MANILA (R) — More than 100 people have been rescued from a passenger freighter which sank near Marinduque Island in the central Philippines, the Coast Guard reported Monday.

A spokesman said two navy ships rescued 98 people and recovered two bodies of dead children while fishermen rescued 16 others off the south coast of Luzon Island.

He said the 700-ton MV Venus, with 200 passengers and a crew of 42, sank Sunday between two islands in the Sibuyan Sea about 200 kilometres south of Manila.

The spokesman said the Venus, on its way to the Manila from Samar Island, might have gone down in bad weather. The Philippines was hit over the weekend by high winds and heavy rain caused by a tropical storm and the fringes of a typhoon.

At least 17 people were reported killed in floods and landslides in Aurora province on the east coast of Luzon last week, according to the Philippines News Agency.

## Prince advised to keep pyjamas on

BRISTOL, England (AP) — A 64-year-old mother of 11 met Prince Charles and said she gave him some advice on birth control: "keep your pyjamas on." Li Hill was in a crowd which gathered to shake hands with the heir to the British throne when he visited a youth centre in this western England city. She said he chatted with her about the problems of parenthood. He has two children, 2-year-old Prince William and 6-week-old Prince Harry. "I said I have 11 children of my own and I think that is when the trouble really starts," she told reporters.

The Prince said he would come back to see her and I said the only advice I could give him was to keep his pyjamas on."

## Tools suggest man lived in Siberia 2 million years ago

MOSCOW (R) — The discovery of stone tools in eastern Siberia, possibly dating back two million years, have challenged assumptions that the world's earliest human inhabitants lived in East Africa, a Moscow newspaper reported. The daily Komsomolskaya Pravda said recently more than 1,500 stone artefacts had been found in frozen soil near the village of Dering-Yuryakh in Yakutia which bore signs of having been shaped or used by man. The artefacts had been dated to between 1.5 and two million years ago, which would mean that the people who used them were contemporaries of Australopithecus, the earliest known humans whose remains have been found in Eastern Africa.

## U.S. city poverty increasing, study says

WASHINGTON (R) — Poverty in big U.S. cities is on the increase despite the overall improvement in the economy over the past two years, a congressional study showed. The study, released by a joint economic sub-committee before the Nov. 6 election, was highly critical of the Reagan administration's approach to urban policy. "Poverty is increasing in almost all of the cities we examined," Democratic Congressman Parren Mitchell, chairman of the sub-committee, told a news conference. He blamed Mr. Reagan for the situation along with some congressmen who went along with his cuts in social programmes and other measures to cut federal spending. The administration has denied the cuts hurt the very poor who rely on government handouts.

## 33 drug smugglers hanged in Iran

TEHRAN (R) — Thirty-three drug smugglers, found guilty of handling 72,000 kilograms of narcotics, were hanged Sunday in the eastern town of Zahedan, the Tehran newspaper Attala reported Monday. It said they included 17 Afghans and one Pakistani. The Iranian government has recently been waging an all-out war against drug trafficking across the eastern frontier bordering Afghanistan and Pakistan.

## Christ's resurrection described as 'conjuring trick'

LONDON (AP) — The Bishop of Durham, who last July was accused of denying basic Christian tenets in a major Church of England controversy, has described the resurrection of Jesus Christ as a "conjuring trick with bones." Dr. David Jenkins made the comment in a pre-recorded commentary for the British Broadcasting Corp.'s religious affairs radio programme "Poles Apart." The programme was scheduled to be broadcast Sunday, but the BBC released his remarks and they were reported by the British domestic news agency Press Association. Explaining his doubts about the Biblical account of the resurrection, Dr. Jenkins, 59, a former theology professor, says in the programme: "I am bothered about what I call God and conjuring tricks. 'I am not clear that God manoeuvres physical things. I am clear that he works miracles through personal responses and faith.'"

Dr. Jenkins, whose appointment as Bishop of Durham makes him the fourth most senior cleric in the Church of England, repeated in the BBC radio programme his views that Christians do not have to take the Virgin birth and the resurrection as absolute facts.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
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### WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠7652 ♠QJ6 ♠A95 ♠963  
Partner opens the bidding with one club. What do you respond?

Q.2—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠95 ♠A3 ♠95 ♠AKJ872  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ 1 ♣ 2 ♣ Pass  
4 ♠ Pass ?  
What action do you take?

Q.3—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠J6 ♠KQ6 ♠AJ98 ♠KQ102  
The bidding has proceeded:  
East South West North  
1 ♠ 1 NT Pass Pass  
2 ♠ Pass Pass 2 ♠ Pass ?  
What action do you take?

Q.4—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠1095 ♠K105 ♠AK6 ♠AJ95  
Your right-hand opponent opens the bidding with one diamond. What action do you take?

Q.5—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠A10 ♠AK9873 ♠A5 ♠A106  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ 2 ♣ Pass  
3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass  
? What do you bid now?

Q.6—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠AKJ9 ♠95 ♠95 ♠K10876  
Partner opens the bidding with one diamond. What do you respond?